Chicago Tribune.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861.

☞ There is an exciting rumor from Ganley Bridge, that Gen. Floyd has taken the offensive and commenced a pretty serious attack on Rosecrans.

☞ The telegraph lines worked badly last night. Not a word was received from the East until after midnight, and then but little; our special dispatches falling through, probably for this reason.

☞ It is again stated—this time by the Associated Press, which has come to be but the mouth-piece of the Government—that imperative orders have gone forward to Gen. Fremont, requiring *him* to surrender his command to General Hunter. The people are getting impatient in this contradictory delay. They care not so much whether Fremont be removed or not as that the thing shall be settled one way or the other. Hasn't the Administration sounded the public temper sufficiently already?

☞ Gen. McClellan is Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, and as such will have the direction of movements not only on the Potomac, but also in Missouri, Kentucky, Western Virginia and along the seaboard. We may therefore reasonably expect that there shall be a central policy, by which every movement shall confine to a general plan; a thing in which our campaign thus far has been sadly deficient. The time may be short this fall, but now that a live man has taken the direction of affairs, the people will not lose courage, even though our troops be obliged to go into winter quarters. It was an auspicious day to the country when the change was made from Scott to McClellan. The latter, being now called to a higher post, it is hinted that Major General Halleck of California will succeed him in the more immediate command of the army of the Potomac.

JUDGE JOHN M. WILSON.

We do not think the people of Chicago can afford to lose Judge John M. Wilson from the bench of the Superior Court. No other man in the country is so familiar with the history of land titles, and with the various points of litigation constantly coming before the Court on the chancery side, where Judge Wilson presides. Immense property interests are annually adjudicated by the chancellor, and there seems to be no good reason why a change should be made involving those interests. A good Judge—one who fills a position of grave responsibility and power *exactly right*—is not so frequent a phenomenon among lawyers that we can safely change every four years. Let us hold fast to that which is good.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Investigating Committee appointed by Congress for the purpose of looking into the army contracts, is now in this city and will commence the examination of witnesses at the Sherman House to-day. We learn that the investigation at St. Louis resulted in the discovery of a series of frauds upon the Government that are without parallel in the history of the country; and that arrangements are about being made by the members of the Committee to lay the testimony before the country. At that place their examinations were particularly careful, and in view of the controversy which there exists in regard to the fitness of Gen. Fremont for his place, care was taken to hear all sides. The result, we are assured, will astound the people who pay taxes. The California gang have had a fat take and have made the most *out of it*.

THE COAST EXPEDITION.

The expedition of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman has now been out five days, or since Tuesday morning, and must have struck something by this time. Nothing has yet been heard from it, though we were promised that as early as Saturday Richmond would set up a howl that no ordinary blockade on the news might prevent us hearing. It is generally believed that one or more cotton ports on the Atlantic are to be taken possession of—such, for instance as Beaufort, Port Royal, Brunswick, or some other harbor of equal capacity for shipping and equally with them open to assault. Charleston and Savannah are not without preference in the public mind, but the idea is that these shall be reserved to some future occasion, when they may be moved upon by land as well as by sea. At all events the expedition means work, and has probably driven its pins already.

A supplementary expedition is now being prepared at Annapolis by General Burnside, assisted by Generals Blenker and Foster. Ten or a dozen regiments are already bespoken for it, and are now either on the way to Annapolis or are under orders, viz: the 5th New Hampshire; 23d, 25th and 27th Massachusetts; 8th and 10th Connecticut; 52d, 53d and 54th New York, and probably some others. These are to go in transports, to co-operate with the land forces of Gen. Sherman, and there need not, therefore, be any great delay in their departure beyond the time when it shall be definitely known where their services are needed. The sealed ports of the South are to be opened, and the Gulf States that precipitated this rebellion made to feel the weight of the Federal arm, which they had hoped should only fall upon the border States. Another day or two will inform us what Gen. Sherman has done as an opening of the ball.

SMOKED OUT.

Some days ago a card appeared in the city papers signed by the Democratic County Committee, repudiating the Evans resolutions, and declaring "that no Democrat was bound to promote the election of any of the nominees of the Bryan Hall Convention until they have publicly disavowed the said Evan's resolutions and have pledged their support to the proposition contained in the Crittenden resolutions."

The Committee wind up by saying, "We respectfully invite these gentlemen to define their positions upon the subjects referred to,"—signed by Messrs. Hayes, Scates, Conley, Schall, Lonergan and Turner. There has been no response on the part of any of the candidates to this loud "call." They therefore all stand excommunicated from the Democratic church—at least those who have been of that party persuasion.

There is a piece of private history connected with that call which should be made public, and we relate it upon high authority. It appears that W. C. Goudy, candidate for the Constitutional Convention for the North District of this county, on the Bryan Hall ticket, was the prime mover of the card issued by the Democratic Committee. As soon as he saw the Evan's resolutions in the TRIBUNE, he went to S. S. Hayes, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, and to Judge Scates, a member of [illegible] and advised them to issue a party card [illegible] said resolutions and [illegible] of the candidates on the ticket to [illegible] their positions. By this means he [illegible] would be "smoked [illegible] separated from the [illegible] to define his own position [illegible] papers, rejecting the principles of those patriotic resolutions. The Committee followed his suggestions, and put their "foot in it," but nobody has yet been "smoked out." Mr. Goudy has broken faith with his committee by neglecting to define his position. In view of this state of facts, we submit to all patriotic citizens of the 57th District who endorse the principles of the Evans resolutions, whether they can conscientiously vote for this man? We have long known Mr. Goudy as a bitter pro-slavery politician, but supposed that since the breaking out of the rebellion he had "modified" his old pro-slavery sentiments. But it seems that the leopard cannot change his spots. There are three other candidates for the Convention in the District from whom voters can select, viz.: John H. Muhlke, a true man, Elliott Anthony, also a fit and reliable candidate, and Samuel Ashton, who if not the best man in the district, is far preferable to Goudy.

N. Y. Regiments—One a Day.

By orders issued from the Adjutant General's office of New York, it is provided that one regiment a day shall go forward immediately, as follows:

1st Cavalry, Col. De Forrest, Nov. 1.
2d Artillery, Col. Palmer, Nov. 2.
56th Infantry, Col. Van Wyck, Nov. 4.
61st Infantry, Col. Cone, Nov. 5.
58th Infantry, Col. Krzyzanowski, Nov. 6.
59th Infantry, Col. Tidball, Nov. 7.
57th Infantry, Col. Look, Nov. 8.
66th Infantry, Col. Col. Pinckney, Nov. 9.
63d Infantry, Col. Enrgill, Nov. 9.

The following regiments are under orders to report to Gen. Burnside, for the secondary naval expedition, and to be in readiness to proceed to such destination as he may direct:

52d Infantry, Col. Frank.
53d Infantry, Col. D'Epineull.

The following regiments, not mentioned in the above order, have left for Washington within the past few days:

51st Infantry, Col. Ferrers.
54th Infantry, Col. Kozlay.
60th Infantry, Col. Wm. B. Hayward.

Gen. Burnside is collecting the troops for his naval expedition at Annapolis, and not at Hempstead, L. I., as mentioned on the inside of this paper. He has lately visited Boston for conference with Gov. Andrew with reference to the Massachusetts troops, of whom he has secured three regiments. The 8th Connecticut, Col. Harland, and the 10th, Col. Russell, are also both en route for Annapolis, under the same orders. The Government is evidently determined to make a sure thing of whatever it gets on the Southern coast.

Provisions for Washington.

In the three months of August, September and October, 12,400 tons of provisions were shipped from New York for Washington, by the Potomac river. The blockade now compels vessels to unload at Locust Point, below Baltimore, and trust to the rickety single track railroad.

☞ The New York *Sun*, which has been going down for some years, was purchased not long since at sheriff's sale by an ex-Episcopal clergyman, who proposed to make it a quasi-religious paper for the benefit of the un-churched masses. This, of course, helped the matter, and now the finances of the concern are in such a critical condition that an appeal is made to the religious community to save its light from being utterly extinguished. Bennett says it's no use; the *Herald* is the only "religious newspaper" that can pay expenses.

COST OF THE WAR.—It is estimated that the expenses of the war for the year commencing November 1st, will be about five hundred millions for the United States, and three or four hundred millions for the confederates. The naval expedition which is costing us so much, it is expected will increase the confederate expense enormously, merely for fortifications which they are doubtlessly erecting at every vulnerable point along the Atlantic coast.

☞ There seems to be a nucleus of treason at Davenport, Iowa, which Gov. Kirkwood should keep an eye on. We refer to the *Democrat*, a German newspaper, published there, which advocates the overthrow of the lawful Government, and the appointment of General Fremont as Dictator. We apprehend that the country is not yet ready for a *coup d' etat* on the French plan.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Final Departure of the Grand Expedition—Great Enthusiasm of the People and the Troops—Conjectures as to its Destination—Stirring Scene in the Harbor—Extension of our Picket Lines—Review Ordered by Gen. Wool—Despatches for General Butler, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 30, 1861.

The long expected movement for the sailing of the monstrous fleet on an expedition to the Southern coast has at last arrived, and daybreak this morning dawned on its departure. At four bells the signal gun was fired from the flagship, and a few moments after the entire fleet of nearly eighty vessels was under way, steering oceanward. The United States sloop-of-war Vandalia, Capt. Haggerty, late of the blockading squadron at Charleston, took the schooners laden with stores for the fleet in convoy, and left the Roads on Monday, and will meet the fleet in a day or two. The moving off of the noble frigate Wabash, having on board the able Commodore Samuel F. Dupont and General Sherman and staff, as the advance guard, elicited considerable enthusiasm among the people at this point. The ramparts of the fort were lined with the soldiers of the gallant Tenth, and many "God speeds" were uttered by these noble fellows, as the vessels gracefully moved off on their sacred mission. Notwithstanding the hour was comparatively early, nearly every living soul at this place was on the *qui vive* to witness the departure of the fleet. The grand topic of conversation at the table, on the streets, in the departments, and even among the troops, is the destination of the fleet, and if one-half of the guessing as to its final destiny is half way correct, the entire Southern coast will certainly be invaded. Maps and coast surveys are in great demand, and whoever has only a partial knowledge of coastwise navigation is certain of having hit upon the right place.

The scene presented by the sailing of the grand flotilla was a gay and animated one. The sun shone as brilliant as on a festive occasion, and the national flag, the Star Spangled Banner, floated proudly to the breeze. The transports having troops on board were very soon brought into their assigned positions, and the breeze wafted the soul-stirring strains of the numerous brass bands to the shore. The gunboats were of themselves a feature, the long raking spars towering above the black hulls of the larger craft—and for about two hours the bay was almost darkened with the floating magazines moving towards the sea. Although the squadron did not sail at the appointed date, owing to several unexplained reasons, still the object in view will be effected, and the gigantic enterprise, the like of which has never before been attempted, will be carried out successfully, and the names of those engaged therein will be handed down to posterity in the history of heroes. God speed the fleet, is the fervent prayer of all Union-loving people, hereabouts and elsewhere.

Forty contrabands came in yesterday from Gloucester, opposite Yorktown, and report great suffering in that vicinity from want and sickness.

From the Upper Potomac—Sad Discovery.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 29.—On Sunday last, the pickets of the Pennsylvania 29th, which regiment was stationed at Muddy Branch, discovered a scow floating down the Potomac, near the Virginia shore. Private James McGee, with others, procured a skiff, crossed the river, and intercepted the scow on its downward passage. It was found nearly full of water, but contained thirty-one guns, with fixed bayonets, twelve haversacks, and three knapsacks. From certain indications it is believed that this was the principal boat used in transporting Gen. Baker's command from Harrison's Island to the Virginia shore, and which went down loaded with the dead and wounded of the battle of Ball's Bluff.

The guns were the same as those used by the California Regiment. The inference is that the bodies of the unfortunate soldiers becoming lightened by internal decay, rose to the surface, and the boat, thus relieved from its weight, floated down with the current. A close watch is now kept upon the river to intercept any bodies which may be carried down by the current.

☞ General Lane, of Kansas, is not a doctor of laws, but if he had been, he could not have defined with more exactness than he did in a late stump speech at Leavenworth, what the duty is of military officers under existing laws, executive instructions, and the resolutions of Congress: "*We march to crush out treason, and let slavery take care of itself.*"

☞ Gen. Leslie Coombs is now stumping Kentucky, making stirring, eloquent speeches to the loyal inhabitants. He will speak daily until the 10th of November, when his official duties demand his presence in Frankfort.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Statement of a Person from Richmond.

[From the Baltimore American, Oct. 31.]

Amongst the passengers who reached here in the Louisiana from Old Point Comfort, was a gentleman named Bromwell, a merchant doing business in Brooklyn, who, during the few minutes he remained here, having to go North in the first train, gave an interesting account of affairs in Richmond during the present month. Mr. Bromwell left that city on last Thursday, and reached here by the James river and land route from Great Bethel to Old Point. In company with several officers of the Confederate army, he came down the river in a small steam tug, and landed at a place called Brooktown, about 12 miles from Newport's News Point. He experienced but little difficulty in passing the pickets of the Federal forces, being in undress uniform, and his only object in going North was to meet some obligations of a financial character.

BALTIMOREANS IN RICHMOND.

Mr. Bromwell was frequently importuned while in Richmond, by persons from Baltimore, to carry letters to their friends, but he declined, as the practice was forbidden, and he was cautioned not to take with him a single copy of a newspaper, the Provost Marshal assuring him that if he did so, he would run the risk of being either fined or imprisoned.

SEWELL'S POINT—FORTIFICATIONS.

In the headquarters of the Engineers' Department were a vast number of maps, embracing views and sketches of all the fortifications of the United States, showing their dimensions, number of guns mounted, and means of defence. Amongst them was a large sketch of Fortress Monroe, drawn, it is said, by Gen. Huger, and another of the works recently erected at Sewell's Point. The number of guns, all *en barbette*, is twenty-six, of which about twenty-five are rifled cannon, manufactured at the Tredegar Works, Richmond, and the rest are columbiads of ordinary size. Several of the officers of the Confederates, who came down the river in a tug, declared that they were just as well acquainted with the movements of the Federal troops in the vicinity of Old Point and Hampton Roads as the officers at Fortress Monroe, and not a single movement of importance took place there without their knowledge. A fine telescope and a marine glass of great power, which were formerly used at the Gosport Navy-yard, but taken possession of in the latter part of April, were placed in the observatory at Sewell's Point, and constant observations made. Even the sentries on the ramparts of Fortress Monroe could be distinctly discerned, and the movements of the smallest vessels seen.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Davis, "President of the Confederate States," was at Richmond on Tuesday of the previous week, and, in a conversation with a number of military officers, stated that his health was much improved, and that he was able to discharge all the duties which were imposed upon him. His severe illness, he stated, was occasioned by exposure consequent upon camp life, and not on account of the cares and responsibilities of official position. He denounced, in the broadest terms, the spirit which actuated some of the editors of the Virginia newspapers, and declared that the various departments of the army had not only discharged their duty with a sole regard for the interests of the Confederate States, but had done much more than he had anticipated. The President, accompanied by his lady, stopped at the Continental Hotel, and was followed on Main street by an immense crowd of citizens, who cheered him repeatedly, whilst at the dinner-hour he was serenaded by the Richmond Armory Band, the members of which are well known to Baltimore musicians.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Richmond was described as equaling even New York City in liveliness and gaiety, as the principal streets were thronged with citizens, ladies and soldiers, and the various departments of trade were brisk. Mr. B. states that although he expressed himself on several occasions as a Union man, he was not molested, but treated with marked courtesy and respect. All the hotels, with a single exception (the "Continental,") were solely occupied by the army, and used principally for the sick.

Measles and typhoid fever has been quite prevalent, but the last official report of the Surgeon-General announced the health of the army as improving, and the sick less than ever. Mr. B. states that a good brand of Richmond flour sold at $7 per barrel (wholesale;) mess beef, $16 per barrel; corn per bushel, from 72 to 75 cents; oats 45 to 49 cent per bush; potatoes 40 cents per peck; print butter 45 to 55 cents per pound, and bacon at 20 cents per pound retail.

The shoe and leather trade was lively, but prices ruled high. A good article of sole leather brought 33 cents per pound, and hides 26 cents. Brogans, for army use, rated from $1 30 to $1.60 per pair, by the case, whilst the better kind of boots and shoes sold at the very highest rates. Mr. B. declares, that as far as the equipments of the Confederate troops are concerned, he saw no difference between them and the Federal troops. All were uniformed, wore light blue overcoats, carried improved arms, and were well shod. Much complaint prevailed, however, in regard to the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Department, especially as the rations were provided at headquarters, but not distributed among the various brigades with promptitude.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. BEAUREGARD.

On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Bromwell had an interview with Gen. Beauregard at his headquarters, about one mile from Richmond, and he states that the General conversed with him in the most sociable manner. During the day the General reviewed an infantry division of Gen. Johnston's command, consisting of nearly fifteen thousand men, and it was one of the most imposing military pageants he ever beheld. There were nearly twenty regiments in the line, and as the General and staff, all elegantly uniformed, rode along the column, the men involuntarily cheered him with the utmost enthusiasm. At night the General gave a handsome entertainment to about sixty officers of the line in his tent, a spacious pavilion. The bill of fare embraced a great variety of dishes, but there was not a drop of liquor upon the tables. He gave a permit to Mr. B. to pass through all the fortifications between Richmond and Manassas. The General stated that as far as he was concerned he preferred acting entirely on the defensive, satisfied with the repulse of the Federal army whenever it made an advance of any importance. He spoke of Col. Totten and Major Brewerton in the highest terms, as they were his superior officers in the United States Corps of Engineers, and observed with some merriment that the War Department at Washington owe him one month's pay. He denied, with considerable warmth, that aliens, as he styles them, were prevented from leaving the State of Virginia, and referred to the publications in the Richmond papers of the Secretary of State upon that subject. If any experienced difficulty it was attributable to the orders of Gen. Wool, who had refused to receive flags of truce.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ARMY OFFICERS' LETTERS.

The following order was issued from the Post Office Department:

The Postmaster General orders that all letters by any acting field or staff officer in the service of the United States shall be forwarded in the mails without prepayment of postage, in accordance with the provisions of the eleventh section of the act to employ volunteers, &c., approved July 22, 1861.

T. P. TROTT, Chief Clerk.

TREASURY NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has commenced issuing three years' bonds in satisfaction of the certificates received at the department yesterday. Hereafter there will be no delay in the subscribers receiving prompt returns. When Governor Chase assumed the duties of Secretary he found that of eight millions of bonds negotiated more than a month previously, only about three millions had been issued, and these in large certificates. The blank certificates for all the denomination of three years bonds were commenced about the 20th of Sehtember, since which time nearly sixty millions have been prepared. All back depositors will be supplied in a very few days, and in the meantime the daily receipts will be issued as they come in.

CONTRACTORS FOR THE ARMY.

At the ensuing session Congress will be called upon to pass a law placing army contractors upon the same footing with those who are subject to the articles of war. In this way only can the Government be protected from the gross impositions which are attempted to be forced upon it.

SEIZURE OF LUMBER.

The Government being in want of large quantities of lumber for the erection of barracks, etc., endeavored to purchase some from the dealers here, but the exorbitant prices demanded necessitated a seizure at fair rates. The speculators proved the weaker party.

The Casualties at Ball's Bluff.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 1st.]

We have examined and compared the various lists of the killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and we are inclined to the belief that the following figures will not vary much from the official reports:—

	No. Engaged.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
California	570	18	42	237
Tammany	360	10	20	110
Massachusetts 15th	653	14	63	245
Massachusetts 20th	318	8	41	110
Total	1,901	50	166	702

The rebels report having taken but 529 prisoners, and as that is 173 short of our number reported missing, it is fair to presume that nearly all of the balance were killed in the battle. Of the prisoners, probably one hundred at least are wounded. With these additions the list of casualties will stand as follows:—

Killed	223
Wounded	166
Wounded among prisoners	100
Prisoners not wounded	429
Total	918

To the above must be added the killed and wounded of the Third Rhode Island battery, the First United States artillery, and the United States cavalry, which will probably swell the number to nine hundred and thirty, or nearly fifty per cent. of the whole force engaged.

THE LATEST NEWS.

HONORS TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

A New Commander of the Potomac.

FURTHER FROM PRICE'S ARMY.

He is Joined by McCulloch.

PROMISES TO GIVE FREMONT BATTLE.

Release of Colonel Peabody.

AN ATTACK ON GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. Floyd takes the Offensive.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 3, 10 P. M., 1861.

By to-night's trains news has been received that General Thomas L. Price, by the arrival of scouts at his headquarters at Jefferson City, direct from his brother, Sterling Price's camp, has ascertained that the latter, on Sunday, was at Neosho, with about thirteen or fourteen thousand Missouri and Arkansas troops, and about five thousand Indians, the latter claiming Ben McCulloch as their leader. It was given out in Price's camp that he would not make a stand in Missouri but would fall back upon Camp Walker, across the Arkansas line. Ben McCulloch left Neosho on Saturday for Fayetteville, to hasten reinforcements from Kansas to Camp Walker.

The same authority brings intelligence credited along the route, but which seems doubtful, that General Jim Lane is south of General Price to the west, and has sent to Major General Fremont for reinforcements and that a large mounted force has been dispatched to his relief.

The report of a skirmish between General Lane and a portion of General Price's army is rumored.

It is stated that great discontent prevails in General Price's army at the prospect of leaving Missouri. A lot of clothing has recently arrived among them, and also some arms. The men profess to be anxious for a fight with the Dutchmen and Yankees, providing they can whip them and go home.

The *Democrat's* Springfield correspondent says Springfield was held from Friday night till Saturday by Corporal Sloan, of Fremont's body guard, with 18 men at first and finally by 26, some of whom were wounded. They were completely in the power of the rebels, and it is surprising they did not return.

Colonel Price, brother of Wild Bill Price, one of the colonels lately in command at Springfield, is a prisoner in our hands. The Confederates have released Peabody and Van Horn, and several captains captured with Col Mulligan.

Major Clary, who came here to supersede Major Allen, found the latter's health improved, and therefore Maj. Clary goes to Western Virginia.

FLOYD ATTACKS ROSECRANS.

Highly Important from Gauley Bridge

GALLIPOLIS, Nov. 2.—The rebels under General Floyd opened fire upon Rosecrans's forces, yesterday morning, from two points opposite Gauley Bridge and Camp Tompkins. The telegraph office and Quartermaster's store were, no doubt, destroyed when my informant left Gauley, yesterday. Their shells were aimed at the ferry boats and the buildings above named. The enemy has heavy guns and a large body of infantry. Floyd's forces opposite Camp Tompkins are not less than four thousand. How many are at Gauley Bridge, four miles this side, is not known. Telegraph communication by the Kanawha line is interrupted. The casualties are not known.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Federal troops opposite Shipping Point opened their Parrot gun on the rebel steamer George Page. Several shells exploded over her, but the amount of damage is unknown.

There seems to be no doubt that nearly a week ago a special messenger left Washington with a letter to General Fremont, ordering him to transfer his command to Gen. Hunter until a successor shall be designated.

Hiram Sibley, President of the Western Union Telegraph, and contractor with the Government for building the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph, has notified it of the completion of the line, and is here to execute the supplementary contract which provides a compensation of $40,000 a year for ten years for Government telegraphic services.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The steamer Powhatan arrived at the Navy Yard, this evening, having run the river blockade last night. She has been at Annapolis for some time past, and and left there on Monday. Since Tuesday she has been with the fleet on the lower Potomac, and last night started up and ran past the Confederate batteries in the darkness, although the enemy evidently heard her and lights were run out and signals made. The pilot of the Powhatan, who knows the river throughout, says any vessel might have passed the Confederate batteries last night without encountering any risk from them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—A dinner, celebrating General McClellan's assumption of the chief command of the U. S. Army, was given him last night by the Secretary of State, at which all the members of the Cabinet were present. During the evening Gen. McClellan was engaged in his new duties, the President being with him for several hours.

The question of Gen. McClellan's successor in command of the army of the Potomac is already under discussion. Gen. Halleck is most talked of.

It is understood that the naval expedition is not directly aimed at cities on or near the Southern coast. The troops will land at thinly settled places with spacious harbors, and will at once open cotton ports and establish a basis of operations for the forces now mustering.

[Special to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Gen. Heintzelman's pickets continue to advance down the Virginia shore. They have crossed the Occoquan. The pickets are very strong, one company of each regiment being constantly on duty, but no trace of rebels in any force has been seen in this direction for weeks.

Application has been made by the Colonels of some of the volunteer regiments for permission to recruit their regiments up to the standard of the new regiments of regulars authorized by recent act of Congress, namely, 2,500 men. The applications have been refused.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

The scene at the Cabinet meeting to-day was very affecting, on the occasion of the reading of the correspondence between Secretary Cameron and Gen. Scott. The latter wept, when the President read to him the paper authorising his retirement. Upon Gen. Scott's arrival at New York, in a few days, he will issue a parting address to the American people.

To-day several Clerks in the Treasury Department were removed, many of whom have been suspected of disloyalty for some time.

The Treasury Department is making arrangements for the redemption of the outstanding 12 per cent. treasury notes last winter by the Buchanan Administration.

Latest from the Coast Expedition—Off Cape Hatteras.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 2.—The Ethan Allen reports that she left the fleet off Cape Hatteras, and ferry boats Eagle and Commodore Perry had already been seperated from the other vessels.

The Roanoke, which has just returned from the blockade off Charleston, brings no intelligence. Her shaft was broken when off Beaufort, and the prevalent bad weather along the coast compelled her to come up inside the course of the expedition.

It is supposed that the fleet has already reached its destination.

A flag of truce which went to Norfolk to-day, has not returned.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—A special dispatch from Camp Lyon, Springfield, Mo., says Major White, while a prisoner of the rebels, was told by them that Price's and McCulloch's combined forces were then 65 miles south of Springfield.

The rebels declared that the Federals had ventured too far south, and that an attack would soon be made on St. Louis, and that Hardee would make an advance on Fremont behind, cutting off his communication with the other divisions of his army. Some apprehensions of an attack have been felt at Springfield, but the troops were on the watch, and scouting parties were sent in every direction. Maj. White was told by several secession leaders that Col. Mulligan had been released and was on his way to join the army. The same dispatch says Gens. Hunter, Pope and McKinstry's divisions have been heard from. They are steadily and rapidly marching to Springfield. I hear from the line of the North Missouri Railroad, that Capt. Sweeney and ten men who were concerned in robbing Maj. Rollins of $1,500 worth of horses, have been arrested by Col. Foster, in command of U. S. troops, and are in custody. $1,300 in counterfeit money and thirteen kegs of white lead were seized by the St. Louis police this morning, and the owner lodged in jail. The bills were mostly Missouri, except one batch, which were on the Pittsfield Bank, Illinois.

From Fortress Monroe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The *Times's* Fortress Monroe correspondent writes that as soon as the Roads were cleared the Minnesota moved down to her old anchorage, preparatory to giving the rebel steamer Merrimac a proper reception should she attempt to come out of Norfolk, as report says she intends to do, on the first favorable night. It is said should the rebel frigate or iron-clad battery attempt pass out, the Minnesota will not hesitate to lay close along side of her and board her at all hazards.

A Hint for the Blockaders.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The New York *Times'* London letter says that the ship Fingal has sailed from the Clyde, with an enormous quantity of munitions of war, nominally for Maderia and the coast of Africa, but really for the rebel States in America.

Ball's Bluff Prisoners at Richmond.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Richmond dispatches of the 24th ult. give the following names of prisoners:—Cols. Lee and Cogswell, Major Revere, Adjutant Pierson and Asst. Surgeon Revere. It also mentions that six Captains and 11 Lieutenants are among the prisoners. A son of Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, was killed, and Capt. Burt, of Mississippi, badly wounded.

Prize Capture off Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The British brig Ariel arrived here to-day, in charge of a prize crew. She was from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, with a cargo of salt. She was captured off Frying Pan Shoals, while trying to run the Blockade off Charleston, by the gunboat Gemsbeck.

London Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The advices by the Borussia report that in the London market there is a great abundance of money. Consols 92⅝@92¾ for money; 92¾ for account. U. S. 5s and Illinois Central R. R. shares have advanced.

Gen. Scott En Route for New York.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 2.—Gen. Scott, accompanied by his staff and the Secretary of War and others, arrived from Washington at 10 o'clock this morning.

Later from Mexico.

[From the N. Y. Express, Thursday Evening.]

The news from the Capital of Mexico continues to be of an unfavorable character. The discontent with the Government was so great that the most prominent members of the party that elevated Sr. Juarez to power, insisted that he should retire temporarily or permanently in order that the country might elect some other President more capable to govern the country. A private letter to the editors of the Havana *Diario*, says:

"About the middle of this month, fifty-one deputies joined in a memorial, praying President Juarez to resign his power and deliver the government to Gonzales Ortega. Juarez not only refused to comply, but ordered Gonzales Ortega to transfer the command of his troops to Gen. Arteaga. This order Gonzales Ortega in return refused to obey, replying to Juarez that his troops belonged to the State of Zacatecas, and were not in service at the cost of the government; that his person was the only warrant for their being in arms, and that so far from surrendering the command he would march back with them to Zacatecas. He accordingly began the march, and at last dates had arrived at San Juan del Rio.

This is not all. Gonzales Ortega, who had been considered the most firm supporter of the government, had followed up this action by resigning his commission in the national army, because the government, whose coffers were totally exhausted, had allowed him to suffer for the most necessary articles for the support of the army with which he was expected to put down the rebels, and had neglected to provide him with the armament necessary to fight a somewhat numerous and tolerably well armed enemy. Gen. Doblado was appointed in place of Ortega, but found himself surrounded by the same difficulties that oppressed his predecessor, as the Secretary of War, when forwarding his commission, informed him that the Treasury had but very limited resources. This was so true, that the Secretary of the Treasury, despairing of raising any more money, had resigned his portfolio.

A dispatch from Mexico, dated Sept. 27th, says that the following proposition was pending before the Congress of the State:

1. Citizen Benito Juarez is summoned to voluntarily resign the Presidency of the Republic.

2. The Congress of the several States are invited to second the movement.

A private letter to the *Diario de la Marina* says that a force of rebels recently captured the town of Puebla, after two hours' fighting, and having spent all day in the city, retired at night to Matamoras Izucar. In the City of Mexico pasquinades have been posted in the public streets against the French, English and Spaniards.

A revolution had occurred in the cities of Matamoras and Tampico against the authority of the newly elected State Governor, D. Jesus Serna. A proclamation had been issued recognizing D. Ciprino Guerrero, who is said to be a man of very inferior abilities and of the worst possible antecedents.

The Germans resident in the Republic, and especially those in the Capital, take an active part in the troubles of the country on the side of the Government, and are granted many privileges over other foreigners for their services.

The same letter to the *Diario* states that "five hundred Yankees, commanded by United States Federal officers, have invaded the States of Sonora and Lower California." No particulars are given.

The rebels on the Cerro Gordo, taking advantage of the rumored Spanish expedition against Mexico, had used the Spanish flag in some of their predatory excursions. This had drawn out an earnest protest from the Spanish Consul at Queretaro.

Review of Berdan's Sharpshooters.

[Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald.]

The first regiment of Berdan's Sharpshooters was reviewed to day, by Col. Hudson, of Gen. McClellan's staff. The regiment went through the various descriptions of drill, particularly as skirmishers, with a degree of precision that, considering the men have been in service but six weeks, was quite miraculous, and elicited the strongest praise from Col. H. Single companies have on several occasions been detailed for special service across the Potomac, and have rendered efficient service. The regiment now consists of eight full companies, and as soon as the Sharp's rifles, with which they are to be armed, are received, will be ready to take the position of leading the advance of the grand army whenever McClellan is prepared for a movement.

Col. Berdan, under the authority furnished him by the Government, has accepted sixty companies of sharp-shooters, which are rapidly filling up in the various loyal States. The second regiment is expected to be here within two weeks, and the others within the course of sixty days. The drill, which is principally conducted by Lieutenant Colonel Mears, includes several hours' march each day under heavy knapsacks, for the purpose of training the men to endure the fatigue of forced marches.

Supplies for Fort Pickens.

The side wheel steamship George Peabody, Captain Travis, has been in the regular service of the United States Government as a transport since May last. She is a fast sailer, and can make on an average fifteen miles an hour. She has recently been strengthened and altered for her present service, at a cost of $10,000. She sailed yesterday afternoon for Key West, Fort Pickens and Tortugas, with an assorted cargo, consisting of 1,800 barrels of provisions, 15,000 gallons of water, 500 bushels of oats, 175 bales of hay, and 225 tons of coal. On her main deck she carries eighty head of cattle, which are admirably arranged in stalls of four and five each. She also carries out private dispatches to the fleet, and four soldiers belonging to Wilson's Zouaves, who go to join their regiment.—*New York Herald*, 1st.

Arrival of the Fort Lafayette Prisoners at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 31, 1861.

The steamer State of Maine arrived and landed the State prisoners at Fort Warren about five o'clock. Two companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth regiment are doing guard duty at the fort.

☞ The people of Western Virginia, as far as heard from, are almost a unit in favor of the formation of the new State of Kanawha. Marshall county gives 939 votes in favor of the measure to 83 against it. In Wood county the vote stands 1,012 to 45; in Monongalia, 1,610 to 18; in Wayne, 289 to 9; in Brooke, 857 to 150.

☞ Captain John Davis, a cousin of Jeff. Davis, was found on Santa Rosa Island the morning after the attack on Wilson's Zouaves, dead drunk. He is now a prisoner at Fort Pickens.

☞ The marine losses for October show an aggregate of 35 vessels and $[illegible].

Sunday's Dispatches.

SUNDAY NIGHT—12 O'CLOCK.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of New York.

LARGE ADVANCE IN COTTON.

LONDON TIMES ON THE BLOCKADE.

The steamer City of New York has arrived from Liverpool 23d, Queenstown 24th.

Cotton is excited, and advanced ⅝d, on all qualities. Middling Orleans 12d. Breadstuffs easier. Provisions quiet.

Saturday's London *Times*, in reply to the efforts making by a certain class of manufacturers to induce the Government to interfere in American affairs, says England will rather undergo much suffering than break the plain rules of International law. England has recognized the blockade and must abide by it. To break it would disgrace and stain her reputation. She will not commit such an act, even to save her greatest manufacturers.

The *Times*, however, says that the blockade is not everywhere effectual, and reminds the Washington Government that only real blockades call for recognition.

The article concludes by saying, "It would ill become England to become the tool of Southern machinations, which, by withholding cotton, count on compelling foreign nations to take sides with them."

The Bombay *Gazette* says that by another year England need not look farther than India for a supply of cotton.

Russell, in his last letter, asserts that England and the United States were all but at war three months since.

The *Times* points to the independent character of the war in Missouri and Kentucky to show the impracticable nature of the war.

From Missouri.—Reported Fight Between Lane and Price's Armies.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 30.—A negro, who says he left a part of Price's army at Sarcoxie, in Jasper county, on Monday night last, reports that Gen. Lane had just made an attack on the rebels, but knows nothing of the result. He says that when ten miles distant from Sarcoxie he still heard cannonading. This story seems altogether improbable, as Lane only left Humansville, in Hickory county, eighty miles north of Sarcoxie, on Sunday morning, and it is hardly possible that he could have reached the latter place in so short a time; but a scout who arrived here last night reports that when six miles from Sarcoxie, on the Mount Vernon road, he heard artillery firing from three o'clock till dark on Monday, and that the firing was rapid. He also heard firing on Tuesday forenoon. This scout learned nothing of the result, nor between what parties the engagement took place.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 3.—A scout arrived here yesterday and reports to headquarters that he left Price on Sunday last at Neosho, with thirteen thousand of his own men and five thousand Indians under McCulloch. They have no intention of making a stand in Missouri. McCulloch himself had gone to Fayetteville, Arkansas, to change the direction of reinforcements to Camp Walker, Arkansas, instead of Missouri, where Price will join him. Lane is south of Price, and has sent to Fremont for reinforcements, and a large mounted force had gone to his aid. Lane had a skirmish with Price's rear guard, but with what result is unknown.

About the Attack on Rosecrans.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3, 10 P. M.—The following is all we can learn of the reported attack on General Rosecrans command at Gauley Bridge: The operator at Clarksburg says on Friday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the operator at Camp Tompkins reported fighting at Gauley Bridge, and that he would be compelled to move his office two or three miles further outside of the camp. Immediately after this the wires were broken below Sutton, and nothing has been heard from that direction since. The Kanawha river line was working to Camp Enyart, twelve miles above Charleston, on Saturday, but nothing was known there of affairs at Gauley Bridge.

To day there has been no telegraph communication beyond Gallipolis, but the operator at the latter place telegraphs to-night that the Kanawha boat, which left Charleston at seven o'clock this morning, has arrived but brings no information.

In and About Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is daily delivering a thousand tons of government freight. It is said arrangements are being made to lay a double track from Washington to Annapolis. Sufficient quantities of forage for the Government are now forwarded from Baltimore. Thirty or forty shells were thrown from rebel batteries over to our entrenchments on the Maryland shore yesterday without harm.

General McClellan will continue in actual command of the army of the Potomac.

The Pension Bureau has issued a notice that no application for bounty lands for services in the present war will be considered, there being no law for such bounty since 1855.

The Great Naval Expedition.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The great naval expedition was passed off Hatteras at day light Wednesday morning. The weather was very pleasant, but there was a heavy blow the day before.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 2.—Nothing from the great expedition. It is supposed it reached its destination yesterday. A terrific gale has prevailed since last evening, but no apprehension is felt concerning the fleet, which is thought to be out of reach of the storm.

A flag of truce will go to Norfolk to-morrow, when something doubtless will be learned about the expedition.

Severe Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The storm here last night was very severe. The tide overflowed wharves, cellars, &c.

The Prospect on the Potomac.

[Baltimore Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

It must be confessed that the number of those who believe there will be no forward movement from Washington this fall is on the increase. True, there are mysterious givings out from semi-official quarters that something is going to happen—a perfectly safe prophecy—and it is evident that troops are constantly on the move and that soldiers keep pouring into the capital. Yet from the fact that the rebels are in immense force here, that they need not fight except upon their own chosen ground, and that we, to force a battle, must move equal numbers against intrenched positions, makes the grand advance predictors pause, and emboldens more cautious people to assert that the army may as well prepare for winter quarters. It is very clear, however, that the naval expedition has a good deal to do with the plan of our Generals. Should Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans fall, it may create a diversion of the rebel forces from here. If they should leave in any considerable numbers, the rebel army may be attacked and Manassas taken. Should the expedition fail—but it will not do even to think of such a disaster. At any rate, I think it safe to say, you will hear of the success of the expedition before you hear of the taking of Manassas.

Arrest of an ex-Mayor of Mobile at Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 2d.]

Thursday afternoon, U. S. Marshal Sands received a telegraphic dispatch from Secretary Seward, notifying him to be on the lookout for Robert Bunker, an ex-Mayor of Mobile, on his way to this city from Europe, and believed to be in possession of dispatches for the rebels. Accordingly, on the arrival of the train at ten o'clock, Mr. Bunker was promptly taken into custody and removed to the Burnet House, where he still is, under guard. His baggage was detained at Cleveland, but is expected to arrive this evening, when it will be overhauled. He denies that he is in possession of any documents whatever for the rebels, and says he has just returned from Paris, whither he went to be treated for a troublesome disease. Should any treasonable papers be found in his trunks, he will be sent to Fort Morgan, in Boston harbor; if not, he will probably be released, but not until an order to that effect is received from the Secretary of State. Mr. Bunker is an elderly, gentlemanly-appearing man, and cousin to our townsman, A. B. Coleman, Esq.

Where the Troops Drawn from Manassas went to.

[Baltimore Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

The detachment of 50,000 troops of Gen. Johnston's army, which was withdrawn from Manassas about the end of September, and which it was supposed had gone to Kentucky to reinforce Gen. Buckner, only went as far as Abingdon and Chattanooga, between which points 50,000 of them now remain. The object of this movement was to protect the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, the great avenue of communication between Virginia and the rest of the Southern States, which, it was supposed, was seriously threatened at that time. The preservation of this railroad is as vital to the cause of secession as the spinal cord is to the life of a human being. If the Union men of East Tennessee or of Western Virginia had succeeded in destroying completely a few miles of this road, it would have broken the back of the rebellion. Jeff. Davis understands this, and hence, as soon as he was satisfied, from personal inspection, that the line of the Bull Run defences could be held with 150,000 troops, he detached the remaining 50,000 down this road. 30,000 of them are thus stationed in Eastern Tennessee, where the greatest danger was apprehended, while 20,000 were sent up to the Cumberland Gap, to reinforce the Kentucky rebels.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—The Lady answering the advertisement for board in Friday's Tribune, wishing another advertisement inserted, will find a letter in the Post Office addressed as the same as your answer was signed only Mrs. before the christian name. nov4-h86-1t

WAREHOUSE SALE—The following property in store at 25 River St. will be sold to pay charges, on Wednesday the 6th inst., unless previously claimed: J. L. McCue, 1 lot Flour in sacks. J. S. Dodge, 2 bbls Apples. "W." 50 bbls Apples. W. H. KEOGH. nov4-h91-1t

WANTED—To exchange for Chicago residence property or lots suitable for that purpose worth $2,000 to $3,000, a lot near public square with a good brick stone building thereon, which rents well, and also several other lots in a flourishing town on the Ill. C. R. R., a little over 100 miles south of Chicago. Will assume a light incumbrance if desired. Address P. O. Box 4237, Chicago. nov4-h97-3t

WANTED—Two girls, one to do general house work, and one to take care of children. Apply at first house north of Moseley School House, east side of Wabash avenue. no4-h81-3t

WANTED—By a respectable German Girl, a situation to do plain sewing or the caring of children. Address "A. B." at this office

WHOEVER LOST A SUM OF $180 on Michigan avenue, about two years ago, may hear something to his advantage by leaving a letter at this office, marked "Money." nov4-h91-3t

WANTED—A house, or part of a house, or a cottage, either furnished or not by a desirable tenant. If at a distance, must be near a line of city cars. Address Box 177 P. O. no4-h76-3t

WANTED—By a young man of quiet, retired habits, a furnished room, with partial board, in a private family, where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Must be in West Division and within two blocks of Randolph street. Address "G. W." P. O. Box 1485. no4-h79-3t

WANTED—Partner wanted to engage in a long established manufacturing institution; as active or special partner with not less than Three Thousand Dollars capital. A party who does not care to look after business can invest in a sure and profitable business, as Special Partner, by allowing the present owner or manager to conduct the establishment. The best business men in the city as reference given. Please address "Manufacturer," Box 335, Chicago, Ill., stating where an interview can be had. no4-h85-1w

TAKEN UP—On the first of November, two large Red, Mealey OXEN, ten miles south on lake shore. The owner can have the above by calling, proving property and paying charges. [nov4-h87-2t] J. W. COPAGE.

FOUND—In the Clark St Omnibus a Ladies' Kid, Steel Clasp Purse, containing a small sum of money, &c. The owner can obtain the same at this office by proving property, and paying for this advertisement. nov4-h88-1t

LOST—On the 1st or 2d inst., a check drawn by Hamill & Reynolds, on Chapin, Wheeler & Co., for $78.92, payable to bearer. All persons are cautioned against purchasing same as payment has been stopped. V. L. WARNER. nov4-h80-3t

DOG LOST.—Nov. 1st, a good sized Black English Terrier, yellow legs, cropped ears, long tail, hair fine and smooth, leather strap with pad-lock round the neck. Any one returning the same to No. 50 West Randolph street, will be suitably rewarded. no4-h73-3t

LOST—Near the Michigan Southern Passenger depot, a package of papers enclosed in a large sized envelope, directed to Captain Geo. S. McHenry, Chicago. The finder, by returning the same to 143 Monroe street, will be suitably rewarded. no4-h86-1t

A LADY HAVING TWO DESIRABLE furnished rooms, unoccupied, would let them with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 13, Third Avenue. no4-h13-3t

BOARDING.—A large and desirable room, with board, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at 98 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, opposite Court House square. no4-h36-1w

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office. no4-h102-3t

FOR TOWN CLERK—Bruno Knauer is a candidate for this office for the Town of North Chicago, and solicits the votes of his fellow citizens. nov4-h95-2t

BLACKSMITH WANTED—To go into the country. A good man acquainted with Horse Shoeing and general jobbing can obtain good wages and steady employment. Apply to nov4-h91-3t N. L. STOW, 78 West Randolph st.

NOTICE TO TAILORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Central Police Station by the Board of Police, until 5 P. M., Nov. 6th, 1861, for the making and trimming of about seventy police overcoats, the cloth and buttons to be furnished by the Board. A sample coat can be seen at the Central Police Station. The Board reserves the right to reject any bid, and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. no4-h83-1t A. C. COVENTRY, Pres't.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—163 Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help (of any Nationality) can be suited by applying at 163 DEARBORN STREET, Or addressing MRS. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245. no4-h58-1w

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, Conducted by the Spanish Government. In drawing of October 11th, 1861, No. 25,593 drew $100,000; No. 11,181 drew $50,000; No. 13,060 drew $25,000; No. 11,951 drew $16,000; No. 5,367 drew $10,000. Also, 28 Nos. $1,000 each; 56 of $500 each, 173 of $400 each, and 27 approximation Nos: $4,600, making in all $[illegible]. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y. no4-h81-1w

PROF. GIRAC, Professor at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced day and evening lessons and classes in French and Italian Languages, and in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Private instructions are also given either at the College, or at the residence of the pupils. Terms moderate. Applications at St. Mary's University, corner Wolcott and Superior streets, North Side. no4-h80-1m

JAYNE'S EXTRACT OF THE POND LILY. A most Exquisit Perfume. JAYNE'S EXTRACT OF THE POND LILY, A new and very popular Perfume. Jaynes Extract of the Pond Lily, At GALE BROTHER'S, Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Goods, 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER. 63.......DEARBORN STREET.......63 CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 416. no4-h77-1y

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplains street. NEW BUCK WHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. jy14 J. & STEVENS & CO.

MARINE BANK CHECKS!—Several thousand dollars of MARINE BANK CHECKS, On hand and for sale at a fair price. Will buy or make advances on said checks. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 31 Clark street.

SEVENTH WARD MASS MEETING, Monday Evening November 4th, At the House of HENRY KLINKEL, NORTH WELLS STREET, near North Avenue. Good speakers will be in attendance. *Come one! Come all!!* The meeting is recommended by many candidates. no4-h94-1t

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS. SLATE PENCILS For the useful employment of YOUNG CHILDREN IN DRAWING AND THE Best Self Instructor Ever Published, and Universally used in all The Public Schools of the United States, and in the Dearborn School, Chicago. Price single number 10 cents. [illegible] McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn St., Gen'l Western Agents. nov4-h80-1t

WHOEVER HEARD OF Downer's Kerosene Exploding? NO ONE! WHY THEN DO YOU BUY THE CHEAP Carbon Oils Which are Sold for Kerosene. BETTER PAY TEN CENTS PER GALLON MORE AND GET AN ARTICLE Which you Know is Safe. WHO HAS KEPT DOWNER'S KEROSENE FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS? AND WHO IS THE ONLY AGENT IN CHICAGO FOR HIS OIL? Everybody knows it is NOBLE At the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 175.......LAKE STREET.......175

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of BARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHTS, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES! Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters, Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters, Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters, For Heating with One Fire For Heating with One Fire For Heating with One Fire A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE, A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE, A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE, GREAT FUEL SAVERS, GREAT FUEL SAVERS, GREAT FUEL SAVERS, AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN, AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN, AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN. Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves, And the celebrated SANFORD'S COAL GAS BURNERS. General Dealers in Housekeeping Goods. ALLEN & DALTON'S Mammoth Housekeeper's Emporium, 71 Lake street, Tremont Block. se13-g685-3m

KEEP WARM.—MERINO WRAPPERS, SILK WRAPPERS, Merino Drawers! Silk Drawers! FOR LADIES, FOR GENTLEMEN, FOR BOYS, A Complete Stock AT LOW PRICES. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

ONE HUNDRED SACKS DRIED APPLES. 100 SACKS DRIED PEACHES, A first rate article. For sale by no3-h54-6tnet PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN.

VOTES! VOTES! VOTES! VOTES! VOTES! —AND— Election Handbills! Election Handbills! Election Handbills! Election Handbills! Election Handbills! Election Handbills, printed in strictest confidence, and at short notice, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

VOTES IN ANY QUANTITY quickly printed on steam presses, by WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

TAKE NOTICE—Votes and ELECTION handbills printed to order by WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY—Supply yourself with VOTES at Tribune Office.

SECURE YOUR ELECTION by ordering your VOTES of oc31-2t WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS, Buying and selling EASTERN AND STERLING EXCHANGE, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. oc12g303-1y-net E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

$3,000 TO INVEST.—A young man, with ten years experience in business in New York, would like a CLERKSHIP In some good concern in this city, with a view to an interest in the business. Will have the above amount to invest in six months, perhaps sooner, and at that time would purchase an interest, IF BUSINESS WAS PROFITABLE, Or on sufficient inducement, would loan the same to his employers. Salary immaterial until permanent arrangements are made. Address "J. C. W.," Tribune Office. no3-h57-3t

$1500 TO LOAN IN ONE sum, for three or five years, ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY. de1'61-1y J. LEWIS LEE, 52 Clark street.

TAKEN UP.—A Red Steer, about three years old, came to my premises on South Clark street, just beyond the city limits. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying costs. [no1-h83-3t] F. MERMAN.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building, LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SCHAACK, No. 47.......STATE STREET.......No. 47 Has the sale of these Popular Stoves. [oc14-g661-1stp]

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS! Richard's Iron Corn Sheller, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day. PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860. Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity. MANUFACTURED BY J. C. RICHARDS, BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL. Office and Manufactory at Lutz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 8 Franklin street. [illegible]

DOWNER'S GENUINE KEROSENE, New York Regent Coal Oil, CARBON ILLUMINATING OIL, IN ANY DESIRED QUANTITY. LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS! And every description of Kerosene Goods, AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM OF Chas. L. Noble, No. 175.......LAKE STREET.......No. 175 [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada have through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates, [illegible] JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

POTATOES FOR SALE.—800 bushels of the NESHANNOCK POTATOES [illegible] Wells street, office with C. B. Bois & Co.

EARTH FOR FILLING UP Lots, Streets, or for manufacturing Brick, can be procured free of charge on application at the Dry Dock, No. 284 South Wells street. DOOLITTLE & OLCOTT.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED [illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion [illegible]
One Square, each subsequent day or day [illegible]
One Square, two months [illegible]
One Square, three months [illegible]
One Square, six months [illegible]
One Square, one year [illegible]

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
.50 per Square for each subsequent month.
25.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) Regular Sale Days, At their Salesrooms: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to oc11-1y WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, Wool Shirts, Drawers, and Socks, [illegible] AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, Opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. FIRST STOCK OF NEW FURNITURE, PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, BEDSTEADS, Bureaus, Chairs, New and Second Hand Carpets, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, at 10 o'clock, at our Sale rooms 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. no4-h[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

100 Cases BOOTS and SHOES AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Nov. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. 100 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES, Brogans, Ladies' and Men's Over Shoes. no4-h93-6t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

FURNITURE, FIXTURES And Liquors, OF THE INTERNATIONAL SALOON and DININGROOMS AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, at 2 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, Opposite the Tremont House, All the Furniture, Fixtures, Crockery Ware, Liquors, &c. &c. ALSO. The splendid Bar and Counter. [illegible] no4-h94-2t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 62 Lake street. New Furniture AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 62 Lake street, one of the largest assortments of New Furniture yet offered, consisting of PARLOR SUITS, In Black Walnut and Brocatelle, Black Walnut and Damask, Mahogany and Hair Cloth, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Marble Top Centre Tables, Whatnots, in every variety. CHAMBER SETTS, In Mahogany, Oak, Black Walnut and Enameled Chamber Setts, Marble and Plain Tops; Wardrobes, Book Cases, Sofas, etc., etc. ALSO—Dining Tables, Chairs, Oil Cloth Carpeting, &c. Also, an Invoice of Velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, fresh from the manufacturer, and will be sold for cash, without reserve. no1-h87-6t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 5th at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 62 Lake street, the entire Furniture of two families leaving the city, and goods removed to store for convenience of sale. The above goods consist of a general assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture. Also, one splendid Water Black Cooking Stove, in good order, together with Crockery, Glass Ware, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., &c. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, no1-h86-6t Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited. [illegible]

FURNITURE, STOVES AND CROCKERY, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY MORNING, 5th inst., H. ALEXANDER, No. 107 Dearborn street, will sell at his Salesroom, at 10 o'clock, a choice assortment of Bedsteads, Bureau Washstands, Bureaus, Extension and other Tables, Chairs, Lounges, &c., &c. STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office. Crockery, assorted; Looking Glasses, Sewing Machines, &c., &c. no1-h[illegible]

BY S. NICKERSON Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861. au[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Nov. 5th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 125 Cases Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. Terms cash. no1-h[illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, On MONDAY, Nov. 4th, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, FRIDAY, Nov. 8th, will be sold Undershirts, Drawers, Wool Socks, Hose and Half Hose, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Brown Sheeting, Prints, Shawls, Gray and Blue Flannels. Sale positive. Terms cash. no1-h84-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

For Europe

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy their tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in watertight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. [illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal. [oc1'61-1y1stp]

SAWYER'S EXTRACT OF BARK. SAWYER'S EXTRACT OF BARK. THE GREAT CURE THE GREAT CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE. FOR FEVER AND AGUE. [illegible] SMITH & DWYER, Chemists and Druggists, [illegible] Opposite the Tremont House.

DAY & CURTISS, Agents for the sale of the ILLINOIS STARCH, OF OTTAWA, ILL. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Our business is exclusively Commission for the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Butter, Eggs, Hides, Seeds, Lard, Tallow and other Country Products. Office and Store No. 19 Dearborn street, Chicago, POST OFFICE DRAWER 5568. [illegible]

hicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861.

THE NEW BANK LAW.

he friends of the Union Bank law will affirm that we have denied them the ortunity to reach the public with their uments. We have published all that been sent to us on their side of the ation, and if their case has not been le out it is not our fault. We print a communication in favor of the law morning, from the pen of Mr. Charles lker. The principal beauty in this law, ording to Mr. Walker, and the grand son why it should be adopted, is that it poses to reduce the rate of interest to en per cent. If the people will allow to print a million of dollars, and circu- it as money, and not require us to keep specie, we will agree to loan it all six per cent., and so long as customers pay us the interest ularly, we will not call for the principal. tter than that—if the people will give the right to issue post notes without re- iction, we will agree to loan them at 6 cent. and keep any reasonable amount specie on hand. Grant us the rights and nchises proposed to be given to this k, and we will loan Mr. Walker, "or other man," all the money he wants good security, one per cent. better than Union Bank will. Surely nothing can fairer than this. We are not in the habit boasting, but we believe that we pay our bts as promptly and faithfully as any nker in the State of Illinois or out of

But, says Mr. Walker, we want more ank facilities." New York, with only uble our population, has bank loans to amount of $200,000,000; why should t Illinois have $20,000,000? The reply that no additional law is required to ve us the right to have $20,000,000 or 00,000,000 of capital in bank, and to loan all on commercial or produce paper, ery thirty or sixty days in the ar. Mr. Walker surely does not ean that New York $200,000,000 of bank ues. In point of fact she has less than 0,000,000. According to the returns for 60, the figures were as follows:

Capital	$111,441,320
Loans and Discounts	200,351,332
Circulation	29,959,506
Specie	20,921,545

It is seen that the bank *issues* in New ork are only about one-fourth of the pital, and only a trifle larger than the ecie reserve. But the "bank facilities" anted in our new law are nothing less an the right to print and circulate de- and notes to the amount of *twice* the pital, and post notes to an unlimited ex- nt, without requiring a cent of specie to held in reserve. These are "bank fa- lities" with a vengeance. In such a ra- as this of circulation to capital, New ork would have been buried under shin- anters to the amount of $212,882,640, d on the first flurry in the financial orld would go into bankruptcy seven mes deeper than Michigan went with her anks in 1837.

As the remaining time for this discu- ssion is short, let us urge the defenders f the new law to examine the follow- g points which constitute the real objec- ons to the bill:

I. Post notes.

II. The non-requirement of any specie eserve.

III. The power to discount twice the apital and half the deposits.

IV. The power to issue notes to the mount of twice the capital.

V. The power to issue notes over and nd above this amount, to replace notes *upposed* to be lost.

VI. The requirement of only *two dollars* er share to be paid in to complete the rganization of the bank.

VII. The attempt to forestall the action f the Constitutional Convention, by cre- ting vested rights; for as sure as the law adopted, the Bank and all its branches ill be organized, and going with a high ead of steam, before the first of January.

VIII. The obvious attempt to evade the onstitution, by calling this the "Union ank of Illinois," instead of the "State ank of Illinois." The third section of the enth article of the Constitution says "no tate Bank shall hereafter be created."

We beg the friends of the law to turn heir attention to these points, instead of efogging the subject with such unmean- ng phrases as "moving the crops," "lack f banking facilities," and "want of cur- ency."

The New State of Kanawha.

Every county of Western Virginia within the limits of the proposed new State of Kanawha, has, so far as heard from, given a large majority and, indeed, a large vote, in favor of the proposition. Some of the returns are quite surprising in their unanimity. Thus, Preston county, which was only a little while since under a rebel reign of terror, and where the county sheriff and his minions announced that they would hang any person voting for the new State, has given 1764 votes in favor and only *nine* against; and this vote is only some two hundred below the largest total vote ever polled. The same result is true of other counties along the border, disenthralled by the visit of Gen. Kelly at the head of his troops, and by the breaking up of the den of secessionists at Romney. Delegates have been elected in all these counties, with the same unanimity, to the constitutional Convention that is to meet at Wheeling, next month. The delegates are from among the best men of Western Virginia, and are largely composed of the pioneers in the movement for a division of the State. Thus far the success of the movement has been most gratifying. The consent of the people is not a tacit acquiescence, but the full and spontaneous ratification of the masses; and it will be found when the full vote is made up, which is only now reported piecemeal, that nearly the entire voting population have spoken in favor of a new State. The volunteers under arms, some five or six thousand already, should be added to the calculation.

Sufficient returns, also, have been received to show that Mr. Blair has been elected to Congress, in Senator Carlisle's district.

Gen. Butler's New England Brigade.

Sometime since the Government created for Major-General Ben. F. Butler the separate military department of New England, with authority to raise a brigade with which he might again enter the field. Gen. Butler has established his head-quarters at Boston, and made up his staff, but straightway there is a collision between him and the State authorities. Gov. Andrew forbids his recruiting men in Massachusetts, except with the co-operation and under the direction of the State military board. Gov. Berry of New Hampshire has authorized a regiment to be raised in that State for Butler, the 9th, Col. Gilmore, but forbids men to be recruited for it until the 6th, 7th and 8th are full. A regiment is raising in Maine, the 12th, Col. Shepley, which will ultimately be attached to Butler's brigade, though now being recruited by the State. In Vermont, legislation has been had in the matter, and Gen. Butler is authorised to raise a regiment, though it must be raised under the direction of the Governor. Gen. Butler's order contemplated six regiments, or equal to one from each State of the "department," and these he will probably get in time, though the State authorities are jealous of their rights in the matter. In consequence of these questions that have arisen, Gen. Butler has gone to Washington for further instructions.

The Confederate States Election.

The election for members of Congress is to be held on the first Wednesday in November, 1861, which election shall be conducted according to the permanent Constitution and the laws of the several States in force for that purpose. In States which may not have provided by law for such election, the same will be held according to the laws heretofore existing in States for the election of members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The appointment of Electors for President and Vice President is also made on the day of the Congressional election—the first Wednesday in November.

The Electors are to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, 1861, and proceed to vote for President and Vice President.

Congress is by [illegible] to [illegible] at the seat of Government, on the eighteenth of February, it is provided that the President of the Senate shall open the certificates, and the votes for President and Vice President shall then be counted.

The President of the Confederate States shall be inaugurated on the twenty-second day of February, 1862.

Grain Statistics of Ohio.

The State Auditor of Ohio has made up the statistics of the grain crop of the State—wheat and corn—for 1860, and the following totals are presented:

	Bushels.
Total wheat crop in 1860	23,640,356
Total do in 1859	13,345,344
Increase in 1860	10,294,012
Total corn crop in 1860	81,569,704
Total do in 1859	59,272,343
Increase in 1860	22,216,361

Eighteen counties in 1860 produced over 1,500,000 bushels of corn each, the highest being a crop of 3,210,717 bushels in Ross county. Eleven counties each produced over half a million bushels of wheat, the largest amount being 600,760 bushels in Stark county.

Atrocious Murder—A German Jew Decoyed, Murdered and Robbed of $10,000.

Sigismund Fellner, one of a wealthy Jewish family residing at Mainz, Germany, arrived in this country a few weeks since, with $10,000 in gold, and $40,000 in watches and jewelry for trade, and took lodgings at the Prescott House, New York. On the 15th ult., he left the house with his baggage, in company with another person unknown to the landlord, and that was the last heard of him. His body has now been found floating in the Passaic river at Middletown, N. J., bearing the marks of stabs in twenty places. He was doubtless decoyed away, murdered and robbed; and the police are somewhat puzzled how they may unravel the mystery and find the guilty parties.

More Troops for the Naval Expedition.

Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island, is collecting at Hempstead, L. I., a considerable force, which is said to be intended to reinforce the naval expedition when it has made a landing on the Southern coast. This force is to be made up in part of New England troops—the 5th New Hampshire, 23d, 25th and 27th Massachusetts, and 10th Connecticut. Brigadier General John G. Foster is associated with Gen. Burnside in the collection of these troops, and we may expect in the next ten days that as many as ten thousand fresh men will be under way for the South.

TOO MUCH OIL.—On account of the scarcity of barrels, and the impossibility of shipping the flow of the wells opened along Oil creek, the waste of the valuable fluid has been enormous, and only to be estimated by the solid acre. Indeed the oil flowing down into the creek and thence into the Allegheny river, covers the surface of the water as far down as Pittsburgh, and is even noticed below that point on the Ohio.

☞ Notwithstanding the order forbidding recruiting for other States in Iowa, Gov. Kirkwood has given Col. Moore of the Northeast Missouri regiment authority to recruit three companies, inasmuch as this regiment has done and is likely to do good service for the defence of the Iowa border.

☞ The following table of distances will be found interesting just at this time:

	MILES.
From Hampton Roads to Hatteras	139
" Hatteras to Beaufort, N. C.	86
" " to Charleston	260
" " to Port Royal	300
" " to Savannah	120
" " to Brunswick	370

☞ The Democratic State Committee of Indiana have called a nominating convention for officers to be chosen next October, at Indianapolis, January 8th. This inopportune movement finds no favor among the masses, if the Democratic papers represent them; for about every Democratic press has spoken unqualifiedly as opposed to holding a convention, at least until it can be determined that the Republicans will not unite in a Union movement. At all events it is needless to take any steps in the matter until next June or July.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

— Bishop Timon of Western New York is out in a pastoral letter calling upon "all ladies, the very young as well as those of more mature age, not to appear in church, nor assist at Catholic sacred functions, nor present themselves for the reception of the sacraments, without having their neck, shoulders and breast modestly covered."

— Capt. Scott of the steamer Keystone State, arrested for bringing his vessel and with her the prize ship Salvor, to Philadelphia against orders, has been released from arrest, and exonerated on the last charge, but is held for examination by a court of inquiry on the first. Meanwhile, Lieut. Donaldson, has taken command of the Keystone State, and he is daily expecting orders to go to sea again and resume the search for the Sumter.

— Col. James E. Kerrigan, the Congressman from the Five Points district, and who, by some inadvertance got to be Colonel of the 25th New York volunteers, is probably a traitor and a leak. His personal relations with the rebel General Gustavus W. Smith, who was formerly Street Commissioner in New York, are such as to raise suspicions against him. The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says:

> The continued detention of Col. Kerrigan, and some new developments connected therewith, which have lately been made to the Government, is productive of considerable sensation in a certain class of politicians. It is said that facts have been elicited regarding the celebrated secession brigade which Kerrigan was to have recruited in New York, previous to the Sumter affair, which if allowed to transpire, would be seriously embarrassing to some of your candidates for municipal offices. Kerrigan's project of capturing the Brooklyn navy yard was not exclusively his own.

Loss of Slave Property in South Carolina.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

We see it stated that the average cash value of male slaves at present in South Carolina, as shown by the auction sales, &c., is $316—females $400. Thus it appears, that for the first time in the history of that State or any State, male slaves are much less valuable than female. The reason no doubt is, that men don't like to buy male slaves, knowing the strong probability, if not the certainty, of their being seized for military service. This strongly indicates the condition of things there.

The average value of male and female slaves in South Carolina hitherto has been a thousand dollars. So the depreciation upon the hundred and eighty-five thousand slaves of the State, allowing the number of males and females to be equal, is about two hundred and sixty four millions of dollars. What a monstrous loss for a single State, especially a State no richer than South Carolina. She has suffered fearfully from this war, and, if it come not to a speedy close, her sufferings will be tenfold what they have yet been. Terrible was her crime, and terrible has been, and more terrible will be, her punishment.

If the depreciation in the value of slaves has already been so great in South Carolina, remote from the scene of war, what has it probably been in Virginia and Tennessee?

Failure of the Honduras Emigration Scheme.

In the summer of 1860 two Americans issued a circular, in which they set forth in glowing colors certain grants of land which they had obtained from government of Honduras, on the Black and Poyer rivers and in the valley of Olancho, as possessing extraordinary facilities and advantages for emigration. A company was formed in New York, and emigrants solicited, at their own expense, to colonize these grants. The company represented the Black river as broad and deep, perfectly lined with evergreen foliage, where the cocoanut, cashue, chaddock and a host of fruits hung in tropical abundance; that up the lovely stream, for eighty miles, to the Embarkadear, the company's steamer would convey the emigrants, and from thence to the colony, a distance of some fifty miles, an excellent wagon road and plenty of mules and horses offered every facility; that the colony was located in a vast savannah, on which roamed herds of cattle that owned no master's stall, and whose rich soil needed but the brand to clear it for the husbandman; that in this tropical paradise everything grew spontaneously; comfort and wealth were equally sure, and a salubrious climate, and without disease.

A considerable party of emigrants went Now for the sequel:

Constantly down with the fever, the splendid savannah, that was to yield them a fortune, a bed of sand, under water, one little thatched cabin, no comforts or conveniences of life—they fled from the accursed spot as fast as fever, mules and weather would permit, returning to Truxillo and Belize, broken down in health, and ruined in pocket. All but two or three, whose means are gone, have wended their way homeward, to suffer for years from the representations of the reverend doctor and others connected with this grand swindle.

The Steam Ram Manassas an Acknowledged Failure.

As a vast deal has been said about the invincibility of the famous Captain Hollins's steam ram, it will be well enough to keep in view the exact performances of that craft when the Southern navy attacked our blockading squadron in the Mississippi river. In the darkness of the night the [illegible] of the Government steamship Richmond, by which accident she broke her [illegible], which was to have annihilated the entire Union fleet, disarranged her machinery, and finally ran away towards New Orleans, when only two guns of the squadron were bearing on her. This iron-clad nondescript was constructed at a cost of over two hundred thousand dollars, and appears to be about as formidable as a dredging machine.

☞ The Camp Butler correspondent of the Springfield Register says:

[illegible]

The New Bank Law.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

On my return this morning, I notice in the papers several articles on the bank law that is to be passed upon by the people of Illinois on Tuesday next.

I do not think they fairly state the facts in their objections to the bill; nor do I think the people of the State of Illinois desire to say, "Down with all Banks," and let other States furnish us with a currency; nor do I believe the people of the State of Illinois are willing to pay 10 per cent. on loans and discounts when they can as well have the same accommodations for 7 per cent.

And this is one of the points in the bank law that has been seen by the knowing ones that it takes out 3 10 of their profits and leaves it in the pockets of the business men of Illinois. That is the difficulty: the coveted bonus of 3 per cent. per annum in the shape of 10 per cent. in lieu of 7 per cent.

The dispute in the courts of Ohio, mentioned in the TRIBUNE of this date, on the subject of taxes, does not figure at all in reasons against this bill; but when all the truth is told in that campaign, it shows that the Ohio bank law (similar to the one now submitted to the people of Illinois,) was and is a good sound law, standing the test of all the brokers and high-rates-of-interest men combined, employing runners, and sending to all of the banks their bills, demanding and getting their specie for them. They also carried the war to Indiana, and her banks stood it as well.

This Bank Law now before us is the Indiana Bank Law, and has all the principles of the Ohio and Iowa laws. Now I ask in all fairness the people to observe the following bank statement of the three States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, in 1860, and their different results, showing as follows, to wit:

Illinois had her banks, that all the journals of the State set forth as sound and reliable, with loans and discounts amounting to	$387,229
Bills in circulation	8,981,793
Indiana loans and discounts	7,765,861
Bills in circulation	5,390,346
Ohio loans and discounts	11,000,463
Bills in circulation	7,983,889

If the State of Illinois, in 1860, had been banking under the same laws as the States of Ohio and Indiana, her loans and discounts would probably have been $10,000,000 and her circulation less than $7,000,000, instead of $9,000,000, as it was under the stock system; and her bill of receivable would have carried Illinois banks through as successfully, and maintained her credit, as was the case of the Ohio Indiana banks.

Let it be borne in mind that the people in Ohio and Indiana had their loans at 6 per cent., while the people of Illinois were paying 10 per cent., and finally had to bear the loss upon depreciated stocks that stood behind the currency. The defect in the Banking Law of Illinois was in the law itself and not in the people.

I deny the allegations that the citizens of Illinois are not trustworthy, and have not the ability to manage banks as well as the citizens of Ohio and Indiana.

I say more, that if the Union Bank becomes a law, and the ten banks each severally elect seven directors, and one out of each seven selected; and the ten directors so chosen (representing the seventy directors) over different sections of the country, having met in a general board to decide upon the interest of the bank, it requires six of them to vote for and impose a swindle upon the people before a wrong can be inflicted upon the bill-holder or upon the person who has deposited money in either of the branch banks.

Now I say in all candor that this is a good bank law, and should be ratified by the people.

It will have a tendency to drive out the depreciated currency, and encourage a reliable specie paying currency of other States and corporations to seek this field for circulation, from the fact that it will not be at once picked up and sent home for redemption by an inferior currency issued here. Another fact should be borne in mind is that this contemplated Union Bank will not furnish one-half the banking facilities needed. The population of this State is nearly one-half as large as that of New York, and her regular banks have loans amounting to more than $200,000,000, and the trade of Illinois demands more than $20,000,000 to transact its commercial business. Under this law four good banks can be made in Cook county or in the city of Chicago, and all the moneyed men can be engaged in banking that desires, and Illinois can furnish a respectable portion of the currency that she requires.

In conclusion, I will say I was not apprised of the law or the bill until I saw it under consideration in the Legislature last winter, but when I saw the bill and read it, I believed then as I do now, it is a good bill, and that it will practically work well and give Illinois a good sound currency. If it passes and goes into operation, exchange will never be over ¼ per cent on New York. I do not expect to own a dollar of the stock of the bank, nor do I expect to receive a dollar benefit, other than to get money at 7 per cent instead of ten per cent, and good money at that.

I see no chance for the commissioners to control in the taking of the stock, and put money in their pockets. The subscribers must have the stock they ask for, and the smaller ones have the preference, and then the stockholders control and the commissioners' duty is at an end.

For one, I see no mad dog, no wildcat, no such humbug that spy-glass-writers have discovered, and I say, stand up like men and vote for the Bank Law. CHARLES WALKER.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1861.

The Ladies of Quincy.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

As you have always manifested a generous, manly disposition to do justice to those who consider themselves aggrieved, I venture to take the liberty of correcting some of the mistakes of your special Quincy correspondent.

After he *facetiously* takes the starch out of Gen. Adams, simply because *he* (your Jenkins) did not happen to know the General, and making a few wise suggestions for the benefit of the Government at Washington, if, indeed, the Government is not too "stupid" to be enlightened, he then takes the Missouri brigand and his horde of traitors and cuts them to pieces, putting in fine buck-shot, &c., for the benefit of your blood-thirsty readers. This may all be right and in good taste; but the amiable "Jenkins" thinks it very important to the salvation of the country, and the good of mankind in general, that it should be known what the ladies in Quincy are doing, especially the "Needle Pickets," and the "Sisters of the Good Samaritan." So with a most *kind, condescending, patronizing* air he turns his propitious eye on us to see what he can do for the noble women of our city; conceiving success, in any undertaking, an *utter impossibility* without the approbation of that *knowing* and most valuable class of society, the special correspondent of a popular newspaper.

He finds us engaged in a great, good and noble work, getting up "fixtures" for the hospitals, making those beautiful "little hum bugs" (needle books for the soldiers, &c.,) pouring the oil and wine of consolation into the hearts of poor sufferers, and diffusing joy and gladness to all around, like sweet refreshing showers in a burning summer. What charming creatures the ladies of Quincy must be!

But alas! alas! the penetrating eye of your very amiable correspondent sees through all this halo of glory the many imperfections common to frail human nature. He sees us descending from our high position as ministering angels, and giving way to little, petty, contemptible jealousies, and dividing societies, because we cannot all be captains; writing letters to Buffalo and elsewhere, for the *sole* purpose of *not* mentioning each other; and then he so kindly takes especial pains to call the attention of the TRIBUNE to the important facts, that your many intelligent readers may know that the ladies of Quincy are nothing more than flesh and blood after all his compliments.

Oh, "Mr. Jenkins," how could you be so cruel? Why not let us be angels? Why not throw a veil of charity over our many frailties, and let us go on our way, rejoicing that woman, with all her weakness and imperfection, *can* and *will* do something to mitigate the sufferings and privations of our gallant troops, and much to aid our government in its efforts to keep them comfortable, both in the field and in the hospitals.

Why do or say *any thing* to discourage us? What good on earth could it do "Mr. Jenkins," or the Chicago TRIBUNE, or any one of its numerous readers, to know that the ladies of Quincy have their little misunderstandings in business transactions just as all individuals, societies and communities have the world over. I rejoice, however, that your correspondent has failed in *his efforts to make* the two societies misunderstand each other. The facts in the case are too palpable to both. The "Pickets" know that the Buffalo letter was purely a business letter, written in answer to a business letter, without the remotest intention or expectation of its publication; and that they could not have been mentioned in it without an unpardonable officiousness on the part of its author. The "Sisters" feel no disposition to complain that they were not mentioned in the letter to the *New Covenant*. They only object to a few mistakes in it—such as giving the "Pickets" the credit of doing *all the work*, and the entire fitting up of the hospital without the aid of the Government or any one else.

The fact is, the citizens of Quincy, as well as the "Sisters" and "Pickets," had a very liberal hand in that matter; and many ladies in Quincy who do not belong to either society, are untiring, day and night, in their attentions to the sick and wounded in the hospital. So "Jenkins" does not know as much about matters and things in Quincy as he thinks he does.

Yes, Mr. Editor, we love our country, and we are not ashamed to say we love the brave men who rush to the conflict, and sacrifice life, all, everything, in defence of our liberties, and our national honor, and to save the country from ruin and disgrace. With the blessing of Providence we will do all in woman's power to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of our noble countrymen, and especially the gallant sons of Illinois; and we would take this opportunity to say to our sisters, in every part of the State, not to forget that Illinois has sent out more than fifty thousand true-hearted men. They look with confidence to the women of this State for aid and encouragement. Let them not be disappointed. We *can* and we *will* aid and encourage them. American women will always be true when the hour of trial comes, in war as in peace. A SISTER.

Quincy, Oct. 29, 1861.

[The extreme length of this communication, and the pressure on our columns, obliges us to omit a portion of it. We hope the controversy is now ended. Let us call it square. Let "Jenkins" kiss the dear ladies for having offended them, and make friends.—EDS.]

☞ Geo. C. Bestor, Esq., former senator from Peoria, was in town yesterday, on his way to St. Louis with the model of a gunboat, for which he intends to [illegible] and propose to the government the building of a war vessel upon his plan. It is a formidable [illegible] —*Springfield Register.*

THE NEW BANK LAW.

OPINIONS OF THE COUNTRY PRESS.

Vote it Down.

[From the Aledo Record.]

THE BANK QUESTION.—In the all-absorbing interest connected with the war almost everybody had forgotten that we were to vote on the question of a bank on the 5th of November. The Legislature last winter enacted a law embracing 95 sections, providing for a banking system similar to that of Indiana, but with several fundamental defects which ought to be fatal to the whole concern, as we doubt not it will be. If any one, with the experience of the last three years, can think of wildcat banks and hyena bankers, without burning with indignation, he is the man who may vote to create another batch with a tenure of existence and predatory warfare upon the pockets of the people during the next quarter of a century. The whole system of irresponsible banking which has cursed Illinois and other States has been the frame work of a mass of rascality which is only exceeded by the great carnival of treason, rebellion, fraud and robbery now in progress at the South. We think, therefore, that the people of Illinois will be very slow to try the experiment of the last three years over again, by voting in favor of the measure which now presses upon their consideration. As the State Convention will meet in January, measures will be matured, no doubt, to save us from such terrible financial inflictions. At any rate, we shall be content to leave the matter in the hands of that body, in preference to voting into being another batch of wild cats.

[From the Galesburg Free Democrat.]

THE BANK QUESTION.—Among the subjects to be voted upon at the election on Monday next is the "Banking System on a Specie Basis," being an act which was framed by the last Legislature for the incorporation of a State Bank with branches, and which they subjected to the decision of the people at the fall election. We have made a very careful examination of the provisions of the act, and are opposed to its endorsement by the people, at present, for various reasons; among which are the following:

The present war, if continued, as it may be for a considerable time to come, is likely to call for and create an immense national currency system, and we are opposed to diverting capital from investment in that direction.

The general subject of the banking system of the State will, we presume, come before the State Constitutional Convention, to meet at Springfield the coming winter, and we are in favor of leaving the whole subject to their wisdom and discretion.

We think that the law is very loosely framed in some particulars, and that the corporators, as a whole, are not such men as we would wish to entrust with our financial interests; we fear that their own nests will be feathered at the expense of the public.

While its advocates claim that it has been framed on the plan of the State Banks of Indiana and Iowa, an examination of its details show that the most important safeguards and restrictions contained in those laws are omitted—we have no doubt purposely—for selfish and ulterior purposes.

The proposed act contemplates an issue of about $30,000,000 currency—and thereby incorporate a moneyed power, which may very seriously affect the interests of our people, especially in case of a collapse succeeding inflation.

The terms "*on a specie basis,*" are glaringly deceptive, as there is no clause requiring any amount of specie to be kept on hand.

It is very evident that under the skin and wool of lamb, the claws of a "*cat*" of the wildest kind are hidden.

We think it better to endure those ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of. If the proposed law is rejected, some of the best of our State Banks will probably resume operations, establish offices for redemption in specie at Chicago, or Springfield, and furnish a reliable currency for the people.

We urge every voter to go to the polls next Tuesday and cast his ballot "*against* the banking law on a specie basis." Let every one feel that he has a personal interest in defeating this last resort of wild cat financiers, speculators and sharpers.

[From the Champaign County Union.]

WILD CATS—WILD CATS.—'*Scat!* '*Scat!!* '*Scat!!!*—Voters of Champaign county remember those who have impoverished you by their "*rotten promises to pay*" called *money*, and robbed you of the savings of years of toil and economy, by the rotten trash going down on your hands, and by the thieving institutions called Banks closing doors against you, and some thief pocketing your money. You have now suffered enough, and are clear of the Banks and the swindlers who managed them. You can keep clear of them, if you will take enough interest in the matter to go to the polls on *next Tuesday morning*, and write, or have written upon your tickets, these words—"*Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis.*" The law is condemned by all not in the interest of bankers, and from no source more worthy of consideration than the Chicago Board of Trade.

[From the Kendall County Free Press.]

THE NEW BANKING LAW.—It should be borne in mind by the people of Kendall county, that a banking law of the Legislature, as well as county officers, needs particular attention at this time. We believe that all are ready to concede that our State has had sufficient experience, and has borne too much loss already from legalized shaving shops to neglect to vote *against* the adoption of the law, for the creation of a new instalment of stump tail.

This law upon which the people are called to vote for or against, on Tuesday next, is an extremely lengthy document, and, as we believe it was intended to do, covers over by a multiplicity of words, its real meaning and Shylock features. It is nothing, however, but a scheme planned by the bankers, and given to the masses in such language and in such particular words in some parts as to carry the idea, and tickle the fancy of the opponents of wild cat banks, with the notion—that this is the law Illinois has wanted, and is just the law for the production of a sound paper money basis. But we say to the people understand your interest in the premises and vote to put the concern down. Every voter ought to have a voice and hand in killing this attempt at another wholesale swindle of the farmers, merchants, mechanics and laborers of our State, which is offered for their suffrage, with the idea that not one in ten will read it, but will take it for granted that it is a good and sound law, or it would not be submitted to them for adoption or rejection. We are glad to see that the press, generally, is down on this monster with beautiful mien, and that the Chicago Board of Trade has already struck it a hard blow, by declaring opposition to it; and next Tuesday we hope and expect the people will, by vote, bury the thing in everlasting oblivion. Let the voters of Kendall county do their share of the work. We warn you as one devoted to your interest to be sure that you vote "Against a banking law on a specie basis."

[From the Moline Independent.]

AGAINST THE BANKING LAW.—As a large number of our citizens may not be aware that a vote is to be taken at the coming election with regard to a new banking law, it will not be out of place to remind them of it and warn them against voting for it.

It is a scheme gotten up by the same class of men who have brought about the present state of financial affairs by which our State has been flooded with "stump-tail," and is calculated to place our money matters in a still worse condition. It is the duty of every man when getting ballots printed, to see to it that the following is attached to the ticket:

"AGAINST THE BANKING LAW ON A SPECIE BASIS."

[From the Woodstock Sentinel.]

AGAINST THE BANKING LAW.—If there is one thing on which there is a thorough and hearty "union" in this county it is the universal and thorough condemnation of the proposed "Banking law on a specie basis." *That* resolution was passed by the convention on Monday last.

So far as we are able to judge, we think the universal sentiment is correct. The bill should be voted down. We want no more stump-tail currency.

Another reason why this law should be voted down is—*the bankers all want it to pass.* They see in this measure another opportunity to shave the honest yeomanry, make a few more thousands—then burst up the bank and retire upon a princely fortune. VOTE IT DOWN. The Constitutional Convention is soon to meet fresh from the people, let them meet the present exigency. In the mean time, let the farmers demand specie or U. S. Treasury notes for their produce.

Down with stump-tail currency. Down with any irresponsible banking institutions. On Tuesday next, see that your tickets have printed on them, "AGAINST THE BANKING LAW ON A SPECIE BASIS."

[From the Peoria Transcript.]

WHY WE OPPOSE THE PROPOSED BANKING LAW.—We are opposed to the proposed new Banking Law, for or against which the people of Illinois are to vote next Tuesday, because it is not what it purports to be. It is a dangerous law. It does not provide that the stockholders shall pay in a cent of *bona fide* capital. A, B and C can pay in their own notes and then issue two and a half times the amount of those notes in bills! They can receive ten thousand dollars on deposit from customers and issue five thousand in bills on those deposits, and pay it out to the depositors in lieu of five thousand dollars received.

It is true the bank is obliged to redeem in *specie*, but specie does not mean gold. It may be three cent pieces. If the bank fails to redeem and is protested, the law for collection of debts in its case is suspended *for one year!* The bank is allowed to issue post notes—that is, notes "payable at a distant period and not on demand." This is a new thing in banking in the free States, and not recognized as legitimate banking in this country. These are some of the objections to the proposed law. In the hands of good men—men of tried honesty, it might be a good law; but the temptations it presents for dishonesty are enough to seduce "the elect." The history of bankers and banking in Illinois furnishes us with no sufficient assurance that strictly honest men, and none others, will have the management of this great moneyed corporation—a corporation extending itself, by branches, all through the State, united in the closest interest. The worst ruling power in the world is the money power.

[From the Lincoln Herald.]

Our Legislature, at its last session, submitted a Banking Law to the People, to be voted upon at the coming election. The bill is too long for insertion in our columns. It is modeled after the banking law of Indiana, but is said to differ in some material points. The capital of the bank and its branches is limited to $10,000,000, and the issue of notes is limited to a sum equal to two and a half times the stock and half the deposits. The bank, when in operation, contemplates a circulating medium of thirty millions of dollars. This vast sum of money, it will be easily seen, might have in its power the entire property of the State.

We need not say that the object of these men is to make money off the people. They have nothing to risk in the success of the scheme, for they have nothing invested in it, while the people who hold the notes will have

all the loss in case of [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] reality based upon a *bona fide* specie basis.

The proposed law should be voted down. It is not a specie banking system. We want no more currency panics—no more wholesale swindling by scheming financiers. Let every man who goes to the polls next Tuesday deposit a ticket "*against the banking law.*"

FREIGHT FOR WASHINGTON.

Facilities of the Baltimore and Ohio Single Track—Amount Carried Daily—The Wagon Road Express—People of Washington Call for Relief.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Much attention is now directed to the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, on which at this time, the largest freight business is being done that any road has yet performed in our country. Upwards of sixty vessels, including large steam propellers, have now arrived at Locust Point, in our harbor, and on Saturday more than one hundred cars were loaded with provisions, hay, oats and timber, for the Long Bridge, which these vessels brought to the railroad wharves there. Large forces of laborers and clerks were employed yesterday, and during the night since Saturday, in furthering the discharge of vessels and the loading of cars for Washington. To-day the agents expect to load some two hundred cars, equal to nearly 2,000 tons of freight, including stores and equipments of all kinds for the army, and the several departments at Washington. It will be remembered that this extraordinary business is entirely independent of the large operations that are conducted through the city stations at Camden street and Mount Clare.

At Mount Clare the freight trains and engines are assorted and distributed, and despatched to their destination. It is at this station also that all their horses, mules and cattle are loaded, for which extensive facilities are provided. Nearly thirty of the company's first class heavy freight engines are now occupied, giving employment to a large proportion of its tonnage men, and restoring the place to something like its wonted activity before the war. The transportation operations at Mount Clare are in the charge of Mr. A. J. Fairbank, one of the oldest of the Company's employees.

It is at Camden Station that, in addition to large quantities of oats, hay, cannon, and stores that are arriving and departing constantly, all the mixed merchandize or tonnage freight, is received and dispatched. It is this latter feature of the railroad operations that has given the business community at Washington the most uneasiness. The ordinary mixed merchandize trade to Washington is from four to seven car loads per day, rarely over ten in the most prosperous season. Now, however, and for a month past, this has gone up to an average of nearly thirty car loads per day, in addition to the enormous business of all kinds, in full car loads for the Government, or in full car loads for individuals.

It appears also that a very large portion of this mixed freight is for sutlers and others, unknown to the regular dealers in Washington or to the railroad people, who, having such freight on their hands without ability to dispose of it, find themselves unable to discharge their cars with the same promptness which they transport them. The common idea that it takes a week or two weeks to send freight to Washington is absurd, as we learn that the company has the power sufficient to take, if necessary, one thousand car loads daily through to Washington, even with its present facilities. The difficulty, therefore, with the package business, is necessarily a temporary one, and the company is said to have energetically prepared to remove it as rapidly as possible. In effecting this, they have, at great expense, taken a large number of mechanics and laborers from Baltimore, and their main line of road to the West, and employed them in adding various side tracks and switches, with appropriate freight buildings and delivery places adapted to all descriptions of freight. These improvements are now partially completed, and relief is already extended—the back freight being rapidly delivered.

Another great difficulty, however, arises from the want of drays and wagons for general use at Washington. To supply this the railroad company has recently sent drays, with their horses and drivers, from Baltimore to Washington free of expense. There is a great scarcity yet, however, of these vehicles, and the large number of packages left on the company's hands daily in Washington, to be warehoused by them, cannot be promptly removed on that account. It is said that from twenty fifty more drays could find profitable employment in Washington now, and for some time to come. With these drawbacks remedied, and with the exercise of energy on the part of the consignees in loading and unloading cars, there can be no question that the railroad people are equal to supplying all the wants of the Government and the business community with the most desirable and efficient despatch.

THE WAGON ROAD FROM BALTIMORE.

[Washington Correspondence Philad. Inquirer.]

The wagon road from Baltimore is now in successful operation, and nearly two hundred tons of freight have been already received by this mode of conveyance. We are sadly in want of furniture cars and drays here, to carry the goods from the different depots. In fact, there is not a single dray in Washington, and the Government is compelled to employ every available wagon.

The supply of coal is fast running out, and commands $9@10 per ton, while wood is about the same price per cord. The supply will continue short until the obstructions in the Potomac are removed.

There is an immense quantity of goods *in transitu*, which have been detained at Baltimore for want of means of transportation. The Government supplies come forward freely, and there is now an abundance of everything appertaining to the army on hand.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

[From the Washington Republican.]

The following Petition is now in circulation throughout the city, and to be sent to the Secretary of War, without delay. The dealers in fuel have made the partial and temporary blockade of the Potomac an excuse for extortion, which should not be permitted; and we have no doubt the petition of the citizens will so forcibly call the attention of the Secretary to the matter, that he will apply the remedy at once.

PETITION.

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Sec'y of War:

In April, 1861, the flour dealers in Washington and in Georgetown, taking advantage of the isolated situation of those two cities, and of the disturbed condition of the public mind, sought to impose upon loyal citizens by charging the most extortionate prices for flour. Under your direction, the Government, with admirable firmness, and foresight, promptly seized, so far as was possible, upon the flour, either arriving at, or stored, in this vicinity and offered it to consumers at such reasonable prices as were current before the interruption of communication with Baltimore. In consequence of this wise action on the part of the War Department, dealers speedily contented themselves with a fair profit; and loyal citizens were inspired with renewed affection for a Government which extended its kindly protection over the common transactions of daily life.

In view of this fact, the undersigned loyal citizens of the United States, now resident in Washington and Georgetown, would respectfully direct your attention to the extortionate prices now charged by dealers in wood and coal, as exhibiting a condition of affairs analogous to that which called for your action in April last. Under the pretence of the existing blockade of the Potomac, these dealers have already raised the price of coal to $12 per ton, and of wood $10 per cord, and notify the public that they will soon charge from $15 to $20 for the same. Such prices bear with great severity upon citizens in *moderate* circumstances. They render it simply impossible for the poorer classes to reside in this vicinity during the coming winter, without terrible privations.

We would further respectfully represent, that this increase in charges is not caused by an increase of cost to the dealers in the articles above referred to, nor by any present scarcity of supply. Were such the case, we should not with justice complain. But we believe it to be an unwarrantable advantage taken by speculators, of the present embarrassed condition of the Federal capital—a condition which calls for the indulgence of all loyal citizens, rather than for the exhibition of a disposition to prey upon the necessities of the Government.

We would, therefore, respectfully petition your honorable self, in view of the facts above enumerated, to either adopt in this matter of wood and coal, a course similar to that which was attended with such happy results in April, or to extend such other protection to the loyal citizens of this District as to you may seem advisable.

Rebel Outrages in Southern Kansas—Lane's Brigade Detached from Fremont's Column to Guard the Cherokee Border.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 30th.]

Dr. Weed, of Gen. Lane's staff, arrived here yesterday from the Western army. He left Lane on Saturday twelve miles from Bolivar. Fremont and Sigel were in the immediate vicinity.

Lane's Brigade has been detached from Fremont's column and will move southward on the Missouri border towards the Cherokee nation.

This intelligence will be received with great joy in all parts of the State. The rebels now threatening our Southern border will be speedily disposed of, and Kansas saved from any further inroads of the invading savages.

Major Russell, of Osage, ten miles below Humboldt, arrived here on Monday night. He gives the most distressing account of affairs on our southeastern border. He and his family have been driven from their home by rebels. A party of secessionists, said to number 437, are now in Allen and Woodson counties, overrunning those counties and threatening to sweep through the whole Neosho Valley. Major Russell fears that our next news will be that Iola and Leroy have followed the fate of luckless Humboldt. Citizens are leaving that part of the State in the greatest haste, leaving all their furniture and goods behind. Scouts from Leroy report a force of 1200 Missourians within thirty miles of Humboldt with the avowed purpose of making a raid upon Kansas.

Major Russell and his son were led out and shown the tree they were to hang on. When a pistol was pointed at Russell he appealed to the leader of the gang and asked him if he would spatter his wife with his brains. The family afterwards escaped by resorting to a skilful stratagem.

The reports show what peril we are in. The rebels began by sacking Humboldt, and have since burned it. This State has thousands of soldiers in the field, but none are left to defend our own borders.

GERRIT SMITH ON THE WAR.

He Criticised the Government.

Our Choice, Emancipation or Defeat.

Gerrit Smith delivered an address last evening at the Church of the Puritans on "The State and Needs of the Country." The church was crowded in every part by a large and enthusiastic audience, comprising many ladies. The exercises were opened with prayer by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Oliver Johnson introduced the speaker of the evening to the meeting. Mr. Smith, after the applause with which he was greeted had subsided, said that he would read a resolution, which he would leave to be voted on by the meeting after he had spoken to it. It was as follows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, our beloved country will surely perish if our rulers shall persist in recognizing the right of the rebels in all their possessions, and shall persist in scorning and repelling the help of men, on account of their complexion, or political, social, or domestic condition, or shall not be intent to save the country and grapple the enemy in all possible ways, and at whatever expense to usages, systems, platforms, or constitutions; or shall not substitute the sure, swift, summary, and sweeping processes of martial law, for the uncertain and indirect forms of civil law. [Applause.]

Mr. Smith commenced with a brief history of the course of events which culminated in the present war. He said the original plan of the rebels embraced the conquest of Washington, New York, and Boston, and the overspreading of the North with slavery. Their scheme was one more of conquest than secession. Their hopes were not entirely groundless. The North was fast sinking down to accept as law and truth the Supreme Court decision that the black man had no rights which the white man is bound to respect. A little more patience on the part of the South and the whole North would very likely have been carried to the side of the South and of slavery. The speaker said, though he had argued the right of secession, he had never advocated secession for the carrying on of the most shameless and sweeping piracy that the world has ever known. Those who are trying to establish a government for the enslaving of the laboring man, have no constitutional or revolutionary right. [Applause.] They have no right save a right to be conquered and punished. They have no rights whatever which a white man or a black man either is bound to respect. [Great applause.] They are the enemies of the whole world. That being so, and considering the power and justice of the North, why have we not crushed this rebellion?

The American nation has been conquered by the Government. "Save the country," was the cry of the people. "Save the Constitution, save slavery," was the miserable Government substitute for that glorious shout. To save the Constitution is a very contemptible object when the Government is at stake. [Applause.] The Government seems to conduct this war to inflict upon the rebels the least possible amount of harm. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] General Scott has made a very nice calculation to prove that if we kill one more rebel than is absolutely necessary we are guilty of murder. Had the Government, instead of its ruinous and fastidious policy of picking out the means for the war, used all means in its power, the war would have been at an end in our favor, and we should have saved the cruel and wicked waste of millions of money and tens of thousands of lives. The spirits of brave Lyon and Baker, and hundreds of others in this country, have gone up to the great tribunal and carried with them the accusation that the Government had murdered them. Our Government murders brave soldiers by withholding help from them. [Applause.] All the speaker asked was, that the Government should resolve to save the country at whatever expense to this or that constitution, or this or that institution. He only asked the government to be in earnest. The South is terribly in earnest. They make their slaves work for them, while our soldiers are weary and worn with the labor which the slaves do reluctantly for the rebels, but would gladly do for us. [Applause.] Much as the South loves slavery, she loathes the North more, and will emancipate her slaves when it becomes a military necessity. And he confessed that considering our former truckling to the South, and our reluctance now to smite her powerfully, the South has much reason to loathe and despise us. The North was in earnest at the fall of Sumter, but the Government has been successful in taming down that earnestness into a cool, snivelling, servile care for slavery and the Constitution. The Government employs the army in capturing and returning runaway slaves, and is in great alarm because Fremont exceeds by a little the limits of a mere enactment. [Applause, hisses, and three cheers for Fremont.] The President is a step for slavery, and Fremont a step against slavery. Why does not the President remember that other enactment of the House of Representatives, that it is no part of the work of the army of the Union to capture and return fugitive slaves. [Applause.] The returning of slaves is giving aid to the enemy. The Government refuses the help of Indians or negroes; and, if it dies, the inscription on its monument will be, "Died of excessive mercy and excessive refinement." [Applause and laughter.] The earnestness of the South makes them respectable beside our half-for and half-against-the-enemy policy. If we had the spirit of our fathers we would have the devil himself fight for us if we could only succeed in throwing the harness on the back of the old rascal. [Laughter.] He would be working in a better cause than ever before. The war is carried on in a way so disgusting to common sense that the North is becoming apathetic. Our enthusiasm is dying out—our efforts are abating. Fremont's proclamation roused the North to earnestness, but the Government checked it and toned it down. The question now is, which party shall have the help of the slaves? The party that gets the "niggers" is all right. The purpose of the Government should be not merely to fight the rebels, but to conquer them. The President has taken the side of the rebels against Fremont. In the words of the scripture, when that commandment came he [the speaker] died. [Laughter.] His heart sunk down in despair. He had hoped till hope was dead. Defeat just now might be better than victory; for defeat just now might bring us to avail ourselves of black help. The President is very careful to stand by what he has previously said. The country may go to pieces, but he will not swerve one iota from that standard paper—his inaugural address. [Laughter.]

A Cry—"Give it to them." [Laughter.]

The action of the President, is no doubt honest and intended to conciliate the border States. His bargain is that he will stand up for slavery, if Kentucky and Missouri will stand up for the Union. The border States should come clean out for the Union, or clean out against it. The speaker said he was not speaking as an abolitionist, but as one who sets his country above slavery and above the Constitution. [Applause.] He did not deny that he was an abolitionist. It would be rather a late day to deny that. But in this great emergency he would set all issues aside, except the one of saving his country. If he was to speak as an abolitionist, he would say: As God lives and reigns, either this nation will abolish slavery, or slavery will abolish the nation. He had spoken before to his countrymen, and they would not hear him. Perhaps they would not hear him now, but he would say that if our rulers persisted in their present policy, our beloved country would surely perish. [Applause.]

The resolution previously read was put to vote and carried, with only a few dissenting voices.

A petition to Congress to abolish slavery throughout the country, allowing only loyal slaveholders a pecuniary recompense, was circulated for signatures.

The meeting then dispersed.

Gen. Thomas and Gen. Fremont.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Slowly and reluctantly we are forced to the conviction that Gen. Fremont is unequal to the command of the Western army. The report of Adjutant-General Thomas, which we publish this morning, settles the question in our judgment. We have read this document with close scrutiny, but we have been unable to find any escape from the conclusion that the great Military Department of the West had better be transferred to more competent hands. We have read, also, the elaborate review of the report in the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, but can only see that this willing defender of Gen. Fremont labors and staggers without avail under the crushing weight of the facts recited by Gen. Thomas. It affords us no pleasure to make these remarks, for we are among those who claimed that Fremont should not be condemned upon irresponsible assaults.

* * * * * * *

Gen. Fremont's energy appears to be wholly spasmodic; very active when of little or no avail, and entirely quiescent when most needed. We have instances of the latter sort in the cases of the failure to support Lyon and Mulligan. He was advised by General Hunter to telegraph to Sturgis to hasten to the relief of Mulligan, but did not send the orders until "*three days afterwards,*" when it was too late, as Price had in the meantime taken possession of the north bank of the Missouri, which defeated Sturgis's movement. Examples of vigor and activity, when they were of no avail, are to be found in the "impossible" orders given to Pope and Hunter, after Price had escaped, and had placed a hundred miles of territory and a deep river between his marauding band and the forces of the Western Department.

All these facts, with others set forth in the Report, show that Gen. Fremont has no military capacity as the commander of a great army—that he is unequal to the task of providing for and handling a large military force—that "his mind is incapable of fixed attention or strong concentration"—that he has mismanaged affairs since his arrival in Missouri—and that, "if he is continued in command, the worst results may be anticipated."

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

After reading the report of Adjutant General Thomas, published in yesterday's *Bulletin*, no one can pretend that Major General Fremont is fit to organize or command an army. We refused to join in the clamor against him when it appeared to be that merely of irresponsible politicians and editors. But the proofs offered by General Thomas are overwhelming, and we only regret that the Government did not discover, at an earlier day, the mistake it had made in assigning General Fremont to an important command, or indeed giving him a commission at all. After the exposure made in this report, one cannot help fearing that the army led by such a General may be drawn into some fatal ambuscade, and destroyed before it can be either retired or reinforced. The chief hope we have, however, is that the order recalling him may reach him before he engages the enemy, and thus the command of the army will devolve upon General Hunter, who has the military experience, intelligence, energy, business knowledge, bravery, patriotism and integrity that are needed in a General. When he is once in command, we shall begin to see a change in the condition of the army in Missouri.

STATE PRISONER SHOT.—One of the prisoners confined at the State Prison, Stillwater, Minnesota, was on Monday shot [illegible] by Mr. Davis, a guard of the prison. The man shot was from Goodhue county, and confined for rape. He broke an outside on Davis's side, and was very properly shot on the spot.

Preparations and Conditions of the Rebel Army of the Potomac.

[Baltimore Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

I have learned the following facts to-day from Southern sources, in regard to the recent action near Leesburg. Neither the occurrence of the action itself, nor its results, has made any change in the plans of Gen. Johnston. The forces under the command of that officer are now extended over a larger extent of territory than formerly, but they are thoroughly organized into corps d'armee, and so arranged in divisions that Gen. Johnston, by means of a military telegraph and swift couriers, can control the movement of the whole mass or any of its parts. While the extremity of the right wing is stationed as far down as Fredericksburg, for the support of the batteries on the Potomac, the regiments on the extreme left are posted at Leesburg, fifty miles distant. The entire rebel force, which cannot be less than 150,000 strong, is posted between these two points. The centre is at Manassas Junction, and the headquarters of Gen. Smith are at Aldie. Gen. Johnston's design is to draw the Union army towards Centreville or Bull Run, or to induce them to cross at Edwards's Ferry, at either of which two places he expects to be able to defeat them. He will make no attack upon Washington or upon the Union army, but will act strictly upon the defensive until attacked.

The vast preparations for the great naval expedition to sail from Fortress Monroe were perfectly well known at Richmond. Not only the names of all the vessels are known there, but also the number of guns and troops on board of each. It was not believed there that the expedition was to sail up the Potomac; but in view of the possibility of such a thing, Gen. Johnston was directed two weeks ago to hasten the completion of the line of river batteries, to see that they were properly mounted with cannon of suitable range and calibre, and abundantly supplied with ammunition, and to support them in the rear by an adequate military force. In accordance with these instructions the batteries on the Potomac were completed. Additional guns were brought up from Norfolk and Richmond, furnaces for heating red hot shot were constructed at the batteries at Aquia Creek and Shipping Point, a large quantity of eleven-inch shells were sent to all the batteries in which they can be used, and twenty-five thousand troops were posted a short distance back from the line of batteries, extending from the mouth of the Occoquan river to the elbow of the Potomac, east of Fredericksburg. After all these preparations had been made, General Johnston, accompanied by General Beauregard and the staffs of both officers, made the tour of all the batteries, and saw that everything was in readiness. The report of General Johnston, made to General Cooper, at Richmond, after this visit, expressed the confident belief that he will be able to hold those batteries, and to destroy with them any flotilla, however large, that may be sent against them. It is said, too, that a number of fireships have been provided and are now lying concealed in Aquia Creek, Quantico Creek and Powel River. They are merely old hulks, containing barrels of turpentine, tar, pitch, rosin and other combustibles. The design in providing them is to tow them out in the river on the approach of a hostile fleet, and, when they are near enough, to set fire to them and permit them to drift among the Union vessels. It is well enough to be advised of this contrivance, in order to guard against it.

It is the belief of Jeff. Davis, and of Generals Johnston and Beauregard, that the Union army cannot remain much longer inactive: that they must strike a blow somewhere on the rebel lines; and that, at whatever point they strike, the rebels will be able to defeat them by concentrating a larger force, and by superiority in artillery. The Union army, if they make the advance by the way of Leesburg, must cross Goose creek. Particular attention, therefore, has been paid by General Johnston to the defences of this creek. It is somewhat broader and deeper than Bull run, but its banks are considerably higher. Between its mouth and Aldie, fifteen miles, it is crossed by no less than six bridges, including the railroad bridge. These bridges are all standing now; but guards are stationed at each one, with orders to destroy them in case the Union army crosses at Edwards' Ferry and Harrison's Island in sufficient force to take Leesburg. The plans of the rebels do not include retaining possession of that place if it is attacked with a strong force, say 25,000 troops. The orders given to Gen. Evans, when placed in charge of Leesburg, were to induce the Union army under Gen. Banks to cross, by feigning to evacuate the place; if pressed by a superior force, to withdraw his whole command to the right bank of Goose Creek, where Gen. Smith would support him, with the whole of the rebel left wing. If, however, Gen. Stone alone should cross, with not over 10,000 troops, Gen. Evans was ordered to attack and drive him back, and was promised whatever reinforcements might be necessary. The event shows that he obeyed the latter order. If, however, Gen. Stone had had foresight enough to have provided a pontoon bridge, and had crossed with his whole division, the result of Monday's engagement would have been very different.

The Expedition Against Mexico.

The latest foreign papers contain frequent allusions to the projected expedition against Mexico, though little is said of the preparations which England may have in progress, in this connection. The *Nord* says: "Whilst everything tends in Europe to draw closer Governments and States, the Spanish Government persists in maintaining itself in haughty isolation, and in continuing on its own account its preparations against Mexico." According to this authority, the squadron destined to convey the troops of embarkation is to consist of fourteen vessels, six of them screw-frigates, and is to sail toward the end of the present month.

The London *Times* mentions that the number of Spanish troops to be sent out is about 8,000, of whom 3,000 will be sent from Cuba. Another journal has the following:

The Spanish naval force which is to assemble at Havana, for the expedition to Mexico, is composed of twelve steamers, viz:

	Guns.		Guns.
Princess de Asturias	51	Hernan Cortes	6
Concepcion	41	Blasco de Goray	6
Lealtad	41	Pizarro	6
Blanca	37	Velasco	6
Perenguela	37		
Isabel la Catolica	16	Total	260
Francisca de Asis	16		

There will be, besides, two corvettes and the necessary number of transports.

Of the French naval force destined to cooperate with the above, a correspondent of the Paris *Patrie* says:

The ships of war ordered for this expedition are the steam frigates Guerriere, (fitting at Brest,) L'Astree, (from l'Orient) and l'Ardente, (from Brest,) a steam corvette (from Rochefort,) and the cutter Marceau, (from Cherbourg.) Admiral Jurien de Lagraviere, who will command the squadron, will hoist his flag on board the Guerriere, which is being prepared for sea as quickly as possible.

The Antilles squadron, it is stated, will be divided under different Admirals. Rear-Admiral Reynaud will continue to cruise on that station, and De Lagraviere will take up his position in the Gulf of Mexico. What may be the disposition of the United States in reference to this movement, is not yet clearly understood.

Slavery and Population.

[From the National Republican, 30th.]

Of the 11,124 square miles of the territory of Maryland, 4,474 are in the northern counties adjoining Pennsylvania, and it is in these last counties (incluing Baltimore) that nearly all the increase of population in Maryland within a century, has taken place. In the southern counties, embracing 6,650 square miles (ten per cent. more than the combined area of Rhode Island and Connecticut), the movement of population in sixty years was as follows:

	In 1790.	In 1850.
Whites	107,754	112,661
Slaves	84,303	72,938

There was some increase in the number of free negroes, so that, upon the whole, the aggregate population remained about stationary during this term of sixty years, as it has since, and as it probably did during the twenty years preceding 1790. There was no prior census taken, but Maryland authorities infer, from the number of "taxables" and "polles" reported to the Continental Congress by the delegates from Maryland, and there was very little increase of any class of population from the commencement of the revolutionary struggle down to 1790.

What is true of Maryland on the Chesapeake is true of Virginia on the Chesapeake—the "Old Dominion," as it is distinguished from the remainder of the State, by the inhabitants. A hundred years has changed nothing for the better. If some new towns have thriven, old ones have decayed, and the agricultural population, which constitutes nearly the whole, has remained stationary in numbers.

But to remain stationary, in this busy and moving world, is to retrograde, and this region upon the Chesapeake, pronounced by General Washington to be the most desirable in the United States, and in his day the seat of comparative affluence, numbers and power, produces now, upon the thousands from the populous North who behold it, the impression of an uninhabited and abandoned country.

The cause of this comparative decadence is patent to all men. It is negro slavery, which ought to have been put an end to long ago, and would have been but for the ascendancy of politicians, who have debauched a Christian people into an avowed adoption of the theory that communities can thrive upon the detestable business of breeding men and women for sale. What is to be done, is to put those politicians down, and now is the time to do it.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.
Dealers in
Tinners' Stock,
Agents for
HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.
[no27-h89-1y]

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.
DR. J. C. FULLER
Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:
[illegible]
After a successful practice of [illegible] years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to Eastern standard, and will in every case execute the work in an honorable and satisfactory manner [illegible]
☞ TERMS CASH. ☞
☞ Office, No. 25 Clark street, opp. Court House.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.
[illegible]
PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.
[illegible]

MONEY SAVED.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
WILL SELL
Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Bleached Shirtings,
Cotton Flannels, &c.,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE FROM OLD PRICES.
Another Case of those choice
SHAKER FLANNELS,
Just opened.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. Y. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Are now receiving from their manufactories at
AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,
THEIR FALL STOCK OF
SADDLE, HARNESS
AND
Carriage Materials,
Which, together with a complete assortment of
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,
Shafts, Bows,
Springs and Axles,
THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR
CASH
At Prices that will not be Undersold

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Have always on hand the largest assortment of
PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND
Oak and Hemlock
HARNESS LEATHER,
Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,
Which, together with everything pertaining to the
SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,
They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
se8-g213-3m]

GREAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137--Lake St.--135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.

We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St......135 & 137
UP STAIRS.
se11g858-3m

HATS! BONNETS!! HATS! BONNETS!!
In every variety,
FOR WINTER WEAR,
At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.
oc28-g901-1m

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
RICH MILLINERY GOODS,
At First Cost of Importation.
Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 73 Lake street, (up-stairs.)
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
WEBSTER & GAGE,
oc19-g393-1m 73 LAKE STREET.

L. CORNELL & CO'S,
L. CORNELL & CO'S,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES FROM $35 to $90.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.
The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction in practical use. TRY ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.
Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.
Send red stamp for Samples and Circular or call and see them at 133 Lake street, (up-stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill. se5-f31-1y

LUMBER!
To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I am again in the trade, with a full assortment of SAGINAW LUMBER, and would invite their attention to my stock of
Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding,
Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c. &c. I am just starting, and will and must sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Orders receive prompt attention. Cars loaded in the yard.
Yard and Office, Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth. [se5e1x8w] HEAD A. WILLIAMS.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,
H. M. HIGGINS,
oc31-g999 No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
85 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

HATS! HATS!! CHILDREN'S
HATS!!
In Beaver, Felt & Straw.
A full selection for Winter Wear.
41 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.
oc28-g900-1m

RICHMOND HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
BOARD REDUCED TO
$1.50 PER DAY.
oc8-g389-1m S. WINNE & SON Proprietors.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.
[illegible] Buck Wheat Flour,
[illegible] Choice Winter Apples,
[illegible] "Bells" Cranberries,
[illegible] "Cherry" Cranberries,
CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.
H. P. STANLEY, 189 South Water street.

OLD SPANISH SILVER.—
WRIGHT & BROTHER
Are paying twenty-three cents for good Spanish quarters, No. 86 South Clark street. oc28h81-1w

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE
by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the
NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y,
No. 119 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL-
WAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash [illegible]

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
500 Bales
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50	Bales Stark Sheeting,	11½c.	
50	" Lawrence Sheeting,	11½c.	
50	" Appleton do.	11½c.	
50	" Indian Head do.	11½c.	
10,000	Stark Mill Bags,	$27.50	per hundred.
20,000	Lewiston Bags,	$25.50	do.
15,000	Cohoes Bags,	$26.00	do.
10,000	Manchester Bags,	$24.50	do.
20,000	Ozark Bags,	$23.50	do.
50	Cases Merrimac Prints,	9½c.	
25	" American Print Works,	9½c.	
25	" Richmond Works,	9c.	
50	" Bleached Muslin,	Under Price	
20	" Cotton Flannels,		
20	" Denims,		
20	Bales Stripe and Tick,		
200	" Batts,		
25	Cases American De Laines,	17 to 18 cts.	

HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
SHAWLS, SILKS.
ALSO,
THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
[se5-g756-3m8tp]

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.,
(Formerly Decker & Seville)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,
AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and
Foundry Work of every description.
se11-g891-3m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
Again True to its Trust.
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 28th, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.,
GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 28th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.
The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of
HERRING & CO.,
de1'60-1y2dp 40 State street.

108 LAKE STREET.
108 LAKE STREET.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
The Finest Stock of
FANCY GOODS,
FANCY NOTIONS,
FANCY TOYS,
FOR SALE LOW,
FOR SALE LOW,
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

PRICES REDUCED.
100 Bbls. Oil,
KIERS' BEST,
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
No. 122 CLARK STREET.
se7-g563-3m

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.
SONTAGS, HOODS,
CAPS, SLEEVES,
SKATING CAPS,
MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,
Zephyr Worsteds,
Canvass, Chenille and Silk,
Head Dresses,
Woolen Hosiery,
MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.
We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
se10-g264-3m 41 Lasalle street.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DOLLS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND [illegible],
Soaps and Perfumery, and
YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West [illegible]
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL.
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and [illegible]
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. [illegible] price paid for Flax Seed. [illegible]

BABCOCK & [illegible]
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and [illegible]
ALSO,
[illegible]
IN GREAT VARIETY.
[illegible]

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

500 Bales

DOMESTICS,

bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ¼ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting, ... 11½c.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting, ... 11½c.
50 " Appleton do. ...... 11½c.
50 " Indian Head do. ...... 11½c.
10,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.50 per hundred.
5,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.50 do.
5,000 Cohoes Bags, $26.00 do.
5,000 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
5,000 Ozark Bags, $23.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, ... 9½c.
25 " American Print Works, ... 8½c.
25 " Richmond Works, ... 9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laines, 17 to 18 cts.

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NOTIONS,

SHAWLS, SILKS.

ALSO,

THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,

BEDDING AND FEATHERS.

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MILWAUKEE

MILL FURNISHING

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FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,

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ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and

Foundry Work of every description.

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

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HERRING & CO.,

40 State street.

---

108 LAKE STREET.

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Peugeot's Great Variety Store.

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The Finest Stock of

FANCY GOODS,

FANCY NOTIONS,

FANCY TOYS,

FOR SALE LOW,

FOR SALE LOW,

At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,

108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

PRICES REDUCED.

100 Bbls. Oil,

KIERS' BEST,

FOR SALE BY

POPE & SLOCUM,

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HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.

SONTAGS, HOODS,

CAPS, SLEEVES,

SKATING CAPS,

MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,

Zephyr Worsteds,

Canvass, Chenille and Silk,

Head Dresses,

Woolen Hosiery,

MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS,

Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.

We have a very large assortment of the above Goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41 Lasalle street.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

123 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

FANCY BASKETS,

GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,

BIRD CAGES,

TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARNS,

Soaps and Perfumery, and

YANKEE NOTIONS

For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.

BARNUM BROS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.

Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Diptheria and Croup.—For [illegible] Prices 25 cents.

[illegible] by D. RANSOM & CO., Proprietors, Madison County, N. Y.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. REED & CO., General Agent, 32 State street.

For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. W. [illegible], 80 Lake street, and examine those wonders of art. No scrutiny can detect the work from the natural when adjusted to the head. Every lady can be sure of always having the newest Paris styles, and will give entire satisfaction.

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative, the only reliable Hair Restorative that supersedes the natural color and beauty to hair [illegible] gray, with only a few applications [illegible] the skin. It prevents [illegible] hair, and cures all eruptions or [illegible]

[illegible] the publishers of the Chicago City Directory, in Merchants Monthly Circular, says: "Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative [illegible] restores it to its former color and [illegible] imparts personal appearance." [illegible] Price $1 per bottle. Western Depot, [illegible] South Clark street. Orders strictly attended to. Address L. J. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

[illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

[illegible] or COLD IN THE HEAD.

[illegible] THOUSAND persons die yearly of Consumption. Every physician will tell you that two-thirds of this number, the [illegible] commenced as a

Catarrh in the Nose,

[illegible] to the throat, and bronchial tubes [illegible]

[illegible] Catarrh than Consumption, and [illegible] we prevent the latter. Persons [illegible] at the better way to cure Consumption [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, [illegible] be quickly and effectually removed [illegible] sufficient confidence in the Remedy [illegible] who are disposed to test its virtues [illegible] that if after the trial of the Remedy [illegible] the benefit is received the amount paid [illegible]

[illegible] Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for [illegible] with full and clear directions.

Dr. D. H. SEELYE.

[illegible] Lake, Corner of Wells Street.

Post Office Box 4536, Chicago, Ill.

Partnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, have this day formed a Limited Partnership, of which Otto [illegible] is the General Partner and Andrew [illegible] the special Partner, in the Wholesale [illegible] in the City of Chicago, and State of [illegible] the said Andrew Schaller, as the special partner [illegible] in the capital stock in said firm, that the [illegible] contributed the sum of [illegible] hundred and ninety-six dollars and [illegible] said partnership is to [illegible] October A. D. 1861, and is to continue for [illegible] until the second day of October, A. D. [illegible] firm name of said Partnership is to be [illegible] the said Andrew Schaller resides in the [illegible] City of Chicago [illegible] County of Kane, and State of Illinois.

OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER,
ANDREW SCHALLER.

[illegible] Attorneys. [illegible] Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS.

South Clark Street.........99

Importer of Musical Instruments [illegible] connection with manufacturing [illegible] Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris. [illegible] Dealers, Bands and individuals [illegible] in their line.

The Lowest New York Prices.

Post Office Box 3404.

REMOVAL.—

A. JUDSON HIGGINS

[illegible] his stock of Musical Instruments and [illegible]

Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,

[illegible] to receive the patronage of his old [illegible] many new ones. His rent being greatly [illegible] he is confident of being able to sell goods [illegible] cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable. [illegible] published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 [illegible] other patriotic pieces. Catalogues [illegible] of postage. All orders filled promptly, [illegible] by addressing

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,

95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

[illegible] opened their large and splendid stock of [illegible] and European Furs, expressly manufactured [illegible] Through our facilities in importing [illegible] Furs and a practical experience for [illegible] manufacturing of this article, we are enabled [illegible] cheaper than any other houses in the [illegible] intending to prepare for the cold season, [illegible] well to examine our stock before buying [illegible]

[illegible] LININGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE. [illegible] Caps made to order.

J. & A. HERZOG, 123 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S

FURS.

[illegible] Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, [illegible] Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot [illegible] Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

[illegible] SILK HATS.

[illegible] of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, [illegible] Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

Furriers and Manufacturers,

[illegible] Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] Furs. All warranted as represented. Cash paid [illegible]

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all description

PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,

[illegible] every variety of Fittings for the same, [illegible] Boiler Flues, Steam and Water [illegible] and Hand Pumps.

STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,

[illegible] Warming Dwellings, Hotels, Factories, Churches [illegible] attention given to small [illegible] Metal.

102 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

[illegible] HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. [illegible] corner of State street and Archer Road. [illegible]

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND

CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

[illegible]

Nos. 16 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,

[illegible] the following stock of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Cash paid for Rags. [illegible]

Hat and Hair.

[illegible] MAUSS, PRACTICAL

[illegible]

Money to Loan.

MISSOURI MONEY WANTED.

[illegible] Clark street.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

On New York,

FOR SALE BY HENRY COBB,

Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. [illegible] Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK,

No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall,)
New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

☞ I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refer to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE

—AND—

Collection Office.

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.

THE UNION BANK,

BENTON.

Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO., Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured, by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets .... Chicago, Ill.

Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin,

MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; S. Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis; T. M. Isett, W. C. Brewster.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated.........February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS.

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.,

No. 22 Clark Street..........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 24th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Educational.

EDUCATE YOUR SONS AND daughters at the Aurora Institute. $40 to $44 pays expenses fourteen weeks. Superior advantages are offered in both solid and ornamental branches. Winter Term opens December 5th. Send for a circular.

G. W. QUEREAU, Principal.

Aurora, Illinois.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

HON. E. P. FERRY, President—established 1858—J. DYHRENFURTH, Principal.

Business hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M. The evening studies commence October 15th, and continue for six months. Life Scholarships $35, payable in advance. For Circulars apply at the College Rooms or by letter to the Principal. A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS has been added to the College, where they are instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practical History and Geography, German and French. In this class they are thoroughly fitted to enter the School of Trade. Boys' Life Scholarships embracing both Departments, $35, payable in advance.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE now located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, [illegible] school buildings in the West, [illegible] ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET, GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL under an officer of United States army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for [illegible] boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Sanitary Commission earnestly and confidently appeals to the community for contributions of money to enable it to enlarge its operations, or at least, to continue them on their present scale.

Under its present organization every Camp and Military Hospital from the Potomac to the Missouri is systematically visited and inspected. Deficiencies are ascertained, and, so far as possible, supplied. There has scarcely been a case in which Volunteers in the field wherein some serious neglect or abuse endangering the health of the soldier has not been pointed out by the agents of the Commission, and remedied or mitigated. In no case has any [illegible] or advice been given, [illegible] complaint been made of its embarrassing any officer in the discharge of his duty or interfering with discipline in the smallest degree.

We have occasion for most profound national thanksgiving in the fact that our armies are passing through the most perilous season of the year, not only without destructive epidemics, but with hardly a tenth part of the mortality from disease usual (according to all experience) under even the most favorable conditions. It would be difficult to over-estimate the magnitude of the mischief we had every reason to expect, but which seems for the present averted. No human skill or sagacity could have averted it; but it seems neither arrogant nor unreasonable to assert that the labors of the Sanitary Commission have contributed at least as much as any other human agency to this unhoped-for result. If so, what contribution to its treasury is not already more than re-paid?

After confidential conference with the highest authorities, the Commission feels bound to solicit with urgency a large and speedy increase of its pecuniary resources.

Donations may be addressed to GEO. S. COE, Esq., Treasurer of the Central Executive Committee, American Exchange Bank, N. Y., or to

GEORGE T. STRONG,

Treasurer of the Commission, 68 Wall street, N. Y.

[COPY.]

"The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity and of direct practical value to the nation in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made.

(Signed) "A. LINCOLN.

"WINFIELD SCOTT.

"Washington, September 30, 1861."

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

66 South Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.)

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros. beg leave to inform the trade that [illegible] South Wells street, where he offers the above articles at wholesale and retail at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,

(Successor to Wahl Bros.)

No. 66 South Wells street, Lloyd's Block.

LESTER & CO'S PATENT

Heating and Ventilating Furnace,

For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c.

This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in this locality that a particular notice is not necessary. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861.

[From the Chicago Record.]

"—AND ONE PRIVATE KILLED."

Cold words, to tell a mother's doting love
  That her old age was desolate indeed—
That the proud staff of her declining years
  Was taken from her at her utmost need.

Brief words—yet it was terrible to feel
  The bitter woe their scanty limits held!
Small joy it seemed in that small hour to know
  The field was taken and the foe was quelled.

Was it for this they sent him forth in pride,
  A mother's blessing on his boyish head,
A sister's kisses on his beardless lip—
  Thus to receive him—voiceless, cold and dead!

He was their all, perchance, they loved him so!
  He went; and now—O breaking hearts be still!—
Columbia's blessing on her bravest sons
  Hallows the grave his precious form shall fill.

God bless him! no delusive hopes of gain,
  No glittering glory, lured his youthful eye;
Loving his country with a boy's proud love,
  He thought it little for her sake to die.

And so he went—and thus they bear him home,
  The crimson stain upon his golden hair,
The hush of death upon the hero heart—
  The heart so eager then to do and dare.

And though on earth no trumpet sound his fame,
  Royally angel harps in Heaven shall tell
How, with his young soul full of holy zeal,
  The brave boy-patriot for his country fell.

Sunny Dell, Illinois. JANE L——.

LITTLE OR NOTHINGS.

"A map of busy life, its fluctuations, and its vast concerns."—COWPER.

Two can make love, but it takes three to make a wedding.

—He who turns from evil habits does himself a good turn.

—Days are lost in lamentations over the loss of days.

—That of which proud people are often the proudest is their pride.

—When is a flock of sheep like our climate? When it is composed of all wethers.

—Women live for each other—that is, for the love of criticism of each other.

The boy who lost his balance on the roof found it on the ground shortly afterward.

—Catching flies is much the simplest and safest way of *flying*.

—During the autumn gales the volume of nature is full of fly-leaves.

'ART EXPOSITION.—A cockney telling 'is love to the lady 'e hadores.

—"What ails your eye, Joe?"—"I told a man he lied," replied Joe.

—"Don't touch me, or I'll scream!" as the engine-whistle said to the stoker.

—The most impudent of all things is a mirror, for, it is continually casting reflections.

—"Very good, but rather too pointed," as the fish said when it swallowed the bait.

—Don't locate yourself on the back of a wild horse, unless you want to be dis-located.

—The man whose word can always be depended upon is sure to be always honored.

—Topers who travel about with red noses should be indicted for circulating incendiary articles.

—Most persons have a mortal antipathy to a snake, and yet he is said to be a very charming animal.

—Why is an invalid cured of sea bathing like a confined criminal? Because he is secured, (sea-cured.)

—Throw a piece of meat among bears and a purse of gold among men, and which will behave the most outrageously—the men or the beasts?

—The right thing in the wrong place is a love-letter written on a mourning sheet of paper.

—"You may depend upon me, wife; I give you my word." "I had rather you would sometimes *keep it*, sir."

—When we find great natural courtesy in the poor, we only find it in company with superior native sense or great tenderness of feeling.

—One rose upon a bush, though but a little one, and though not yet blown, proves that which bears it to be a true rose-tree.

—Mr. Harris "was never more sober in the whole course of his life," but when his friend Jones asked him to take a chair, he said he would "wait till one came round."

—A shoemaker was taken up for bigamy. "Which wife," asked a by-stander, "will he be obliged to take?" "He is a cobbler," replied another, "and of course must stick to the last."

—Recreation is a re-creation, a second creation, when weariness hath almost annihilated one's spirits. It is the breathing of the soul, which otherwise would be stifled with continual business.

—Words are nice things, but they strike hard. We wield them so easily that we are apt to forget their hidden power. Fitly spoken, they fall like the sunshine, the dew, and the summer rain—but when unfitly, like the frost, the hail, and the desolating tempest.

—"My opponent, Mr. Speaker, persists in saying that he is entitled to the floor. Whether this is so or not, I shall not inquire. All I have got to say is, that he will get floored if he interrupts me again."

—The blackbird whistles for his dinner just like meslif," said an Irishman to his companion.—"How's that, Paddy, my darlint?" —"Why, you spalpeen, don't you see that when he whistles, he calls for his *mate*."

—"Does your dog take to the water?" said a gentleman to a rustic, who had a water spaniel following him. "Why, yes, sir, if they put meat in it," was the reply.

—A reserved man is in continual conflict with the social part of his nature, and even grudges himself the laugh into which he is sometimes betrayed.

—An emigrant to Port Natal, writing home to one of his friends, says: "We are getting on finely here, and have already laid the foundation of a larger jail.

—God has not taken so much pains in framing and furnishing, and adorning this world, that they who were made by him to live in it should despise it.

—The mind of a man of genius is a focus which concentrates into one burning beam the languid lights and fires of ten thousand surrounding minds.

—If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiencies. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is ever to be attained without it.

—A man might frame and let loose a star to roll in its orbit, and yet not have done so memorable a thing before God as he who lets go a golden-orbed thought to roll through the generations of time.

—He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.

—"Tell your mistress that I've torn the current," said a lodger to the servant. "Very well, sir, mistress will put it down as extra rent."

—None are so seldom found alone, and are so soon tired of their own company, as those coxcombs who are on the best terms with themselves.

—To give moral subjects their true relief, you require, as in the stereoscope, to look through two glasses—that of the intellect and that of the heart.

—An Irish stationer, after advertising a variety of articles, gives the following *nota bene*: —"To regular customers I sell wafers gratis."

—"I have one request to make of you, my dear Mr. Grant." "My dear widow, I will grant anything you say." "Well, sir, I want to be Granted myself."

—Lady Yarmouth asked Garrick one day why Love was always represented as a child? He replied: "Because Love never reaches the age of wisdom and experience."

—The famous William Penn had a scapegrace relation, whom his punning contemporaries described as a pen that had been "often cut, never mended."

—Boldness is blind; whereof it is still in counsel, but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to see dangers; in execution, not to see them, except they be very great.

—Religion is not a thing which spends itself. It is like a river which widens continually, and is never so broad or so deep as at its mouth, where it rolls into the ocean of eternity.

—A schoolmaster requesting a little boy who had been whispering to step into the next room, is wittily spoken of as "starting on a whaling expedition."

—The question was once raised whether "women, wine, or the king were the strongest?" Decided, without a division, in favor of the first of those potent forces!

—A man, when asked, a few days since, what induced him to make a barrister of his son, replied, "Oh he was always a lying little fellow, and I thought I'd humor his leading propensity."

—All men who do anything must endure a depreciation of their efforts. It is the dirt which their chariot wheels throw up.

—There is a Gælic proverb: "If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

—Blessed is he who dies in the flower of youth; it is as if he had risen from the midst of a feast before he was intoxicated.

—A recent philosopher discovers a method to avoid being dunned! "How? how? how?" everybody asks. *Never run in debt.*

—"I think," said a gentleman to his footman, "I have been a moderate, good master to you, John." "Very moderate, sir," said John.

—A poultry fancier, lately procured a picture of a favorite hen, which was so natural that it laid on his table for several weeks.

—Nothing, perhaps, strikes the ear more pleasantly than a pretty woman's charming voice—except, perhaps, her charming hand.

—"I am afraid, sir, you are in a settled melancholy." "No, madame, my melancholy won't settle; it has too much *grounds*."

—A lie always needs a truth for a handle to it. The worst lies are those whose handle is true and whose blade is false.

NIGGER TALK.—"Julius, why didn't you oblong your stay at de seaside?" "Kase, Mr. Snow, dey charge too much." "How so, Julius?" "Why, de landlord charged dis individual wid stealing de spoons."

—The following is the copy of an advertisement which appeared in a country paper:— "Made their escape—a husband's affections. They disappeared immediately on seeing his wife with her face and hands unwashed at breakfast."

—In this age of speed, when we travel thirty miles an hour, are we less impatient to be at the end of our journey than when we traveled ten? In this age of cheapness, are we more satisfied with our bargains, or more benevolent with our surplus, than formerly?

The Democratic Candidate for Sheriff of New York.

The Democratic candidate for Sheriff of New York goes before the people of this city, and claims an election to that lucrative and responsible station, with the following record:

Mr. Lynch was a private in Capt. Varian's Battery, attached to the Eighth Regiment of three months' volunteers, which regiment was sworn into the service of the United States on the 20th of April, and was thus bound to serve till the 20th of July. But the Battery had been sworn in on the 20th, so that its time expired on the 20th of July.

General McDowell had expected to attack the enemy on Friday, the 19th, but did not get his men promptly into position, so the battle was postponed to Sunday, the 21st. On Saturday, the 20th, Capt. Varian's Battery was, with its regiment, in the face of the enemy between Centreville and Bull Run. On that day, Mr. James Lynch, as spokesman for himself and sixteen others, went to Capt. Varian and demanded a discharge, as their time had expired. Capt. Varian did his best to persuade them to stay till the 25th, when the term of the regiment would expire, pledging himself that he would then lead his company home at all events; Gen. McDowell also sent a special request that the Battery should remain; but Lynch & Co., were inexorable; they would have their discharge at once and get out of danger; and the progress of the discussion gradually brought the residue of the company over to their side, so that Capt. Varian found himself deserted by all but his officers, and was obliged to lead his Battery homeward on the very eve of battle, "to the sound of the enemies cannon," as Gen. McDowell said.

Some of Mr. Lynch's military associates—not connected with the 8th regiment or Varian's battery—are trying to cover up Lynch's retreating tracks, but they make miserable work of it. We trust the patriotic people of New York will tend to Mr. Lynch's case as it deserves.

Destructive Fire at the Michigan State Reform School.

[From the Lansing Journal, Oct. 30.]

At half past two o'clock yesterday morning the watchman discovered flames bursting from the south wing of the workshops. The alarm was immediately given, but the flames spreading rapidly had completely enveloped the entire ten shops before the engines reached the spot, and despite the vigorous efforts of firemen the whole row of workshops, the engine building, and an immense amount of stock for the manufacture of chairs, was wrapt in flames, a mass of ruins.

The loss to the State is estimated at from $2,500 to $3,000—no insurance. Woodhouse & Butler lose from $5,000 to $6,000—insured for $2,000 in the Home Insurance Company.

With the exception of a few chairs, varnishes, paints and brushes in the paint shops, consisting of cane seats, flag and chair timber, finished and unfinished chairs, together with the engine, machinery and tools, is a total loss.

We are left to conjecture as to the origin of the fire, some regarding it as the work of turbulent spirits among the boys, others to accident. No fire had been kept in the buildings after 5 o'clock of the previous day.

It is just about a year since a similar but less disastrous fire destroyed the shops, since which time the buildings had been rebuilt, new machinery put in by the contractors, and everything was moving on to their entire satisfaction.

Should the State fail to rebuild the shops, which are an entire ruin, the loss of Messrs. Woodhouse & Butler will be augmented, as they have a large quantity of flag and chair timber which cannot be manufactured here. It is a disastrous thing to them and to the State.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS

OVAL CARBON OIL

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

Patented September 1861.

The best that have ever yet been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons:

1. Because, being of an oval shape, the flame is everywhere equally distant from the flame, so that the draft is stronger and more regular.

2. The oval shape is better adapted to resist the effect of sudden expansion, so that it is impossible to crack them.

3. The glass is made largely of Lead and Pearlash, giving a great degree of strength and elasticity. The chimneys which housekeepers have found to be so brittle as to crack even when not in use are invariably made of Lime Glass instead of the Flint Glass, of which ours are manufactured.

Manufacturers and consumers of Carbon Oil, who have felt the magnitude of the obstacle which has existed in the great expense of chimneys, in the way of the universal use of them, have found a remedy in the Oval XX Flint Glass Chimneys, which has materially lessened the cost of Carbon Oil Light to those who use them and increased the consumption of oil consequent upon the lessened expense for chimneys.

Manufactured by

E. D. DITHRIDGE,

At the

Fort Pitt Glass Works,

PITTSBURG, PA.

For sale by POPE & SLOCUM, Agents for the Manufacturer, 122 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!

Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,

FOR HEATING WITH ONE FIRE
FOR HEATING WITH ONE FIRE
FOR HEATING WITH ONE FIRE

A single room or a whole house,
A single room or a whole house,
A single room or a whole house,

GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,

AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.

Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves,

And the celebrated

SANFORD'S COAL GAS BURNERS.

General Dealers in Housekeeping Goods.

ALLEN & DALTON'S

Mammoth Housekeeper's Emporium,

71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND RICH STYLES.

DITHRIDGE'S

PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS,

AT

POPE & SLOCUM,

122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

LADIES' FURS,

HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.

A complete assortment of

LADIES' FURS,

Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.

Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,

In great variety.

BASSETT & HAMMOND,
192 Lake st., corner Wells.

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD.

LOAN AGENCY,

Collection and Insurance Office

—OF—

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of

PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.

Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York or Philadelphia as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.

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SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently proprietor of the well-known Shipyard at Milwaukee, having permanently located himself at this point, is prepared to build or repair vessels [illegible] give his liberal share of their patronage. Office and Yard foot of Erie street [illegible]

J. M. JONES.

BOWERS & CO.,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Having determined to make

The Sale of Cloaks

A Prominent Feature of our Business,

We have fitted up a Room 40 by 80 feet, in the front of the second floor of our store, reached by a spacious stair case inside. It is lighted by our immense windows with a fine north light, and ladies can inspect at their leisure and without being hurried or crowded, the Garments they wish to look at.

WE NOW EXHIBIT

ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN GARMENTS OF

VELVET,

CLOTH,

PLUSH,

WATER PROOF CLOAKING,

And all Fashionable Materials.

We have in stock a great variety of Garments of our own make, cut from the last shapes of the season, and made and trimmed in the very best manner, which we sell for the retail price of the material, adding nothing for the making.

CLOAKS AND GARMENTS

MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

The Latest Patterns Received by every Steamer.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64—Lake Street—64

CORNER OF STATE,

(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)

CHICAGO, ILL.

E. L. SATTERLEE. R. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE.

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

Having received our Spring Stock, we offer

At the very lowest market rates,

4,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
3,000 Bdls. Sheet Iron, No. 18 to No. 26.
8,000 Lbs. Copper Bottoms.
3,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper.
1,000 Bdls. Bright Wire, No. 9 to No. 18.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
1,500 Bdls. Best Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9.
5,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinner's Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

1861. FALL TRADE 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

42 & 44—Lake Street—42 & 44

Dry Goods Jobbers,

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

REMOVAL.

GRAY, PHELPS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Have removed to the large and commodious double store

Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,

FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,

OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,

Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a

Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before

Purchasing Elsewhere.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30.........LAKE STREET.........30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Pegs, Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 Lake Street.

OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be affected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

DRY GOODS

AT RETAIL.

153 & 155 Lake Street.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

Cloaks and Cloaking,

SHAWLS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

Also, DOMESTICS.

We are selling the above at the very Lowest Prices.

W. R. WOOD & CO.

Cheap for Cash.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

81 & 83...South Water Street...81 & 83

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR

MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROS.,

No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,

(Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a

Large and Complete Stock of

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH.

AND

MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

MARTIN & BROS.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.,

OF CINCINNATI,

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium, AND VERY ELEGANT

CABINET FURNITURE,

At No. 81 LAKE STREET,

Under the Tremont House,

Which will be sold at from 30 to 50 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE.

62.......LAKE STREET.......62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
850 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
28,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
325 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,800 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,800 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

BOWEN BRO'S,

72, 74 & 76 Lake Street,

ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

MAKING THEIR STOCK

UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS.

Buyers are invited to Examine.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

16 & 18—State Street—16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18—State Street—16 & 18

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

Ship Chandlers,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Twines and Cordage.

243 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c.

SAILS,

TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell Sibley Tents [illegible] States and Territories [illegible] Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them to any quantity, and at the shortest notice.

[illegible] C. H. HARDENBERGH.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S

Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, 78 South Water-st., Chicago,

Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated [illegible]

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70

PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House.

NOW OPENING FOR

FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Border Curtain Papers,

WINDOW SHADES

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT

FOR CITY TRADE.

☞ The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

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General House Painters.

31 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,

House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 134 CLARK STREET.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers.

Having the three departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing and

Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

133 LAKE STREET.

GO TO

STATIONERS' HALL,

No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago,

FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

Stationery,

GOLD PENS,

PRINTING,

BOOK BINDING

And every article required in the

OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of

Ruling, Printing or Binding,

And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES.

F. MUNSON,

MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Lake Transportation.

1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED

VIA

CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA

AND GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this than by any other line, as the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. R. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to

A. WALLINGFORD Agent G. W. Railway,

Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake House Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the Western Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	R. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or Passage apply to the Western Transportation Co., Buffalo, or at the office of the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, 2 Astor House.
A. E. [illegible], [illegible]
S. COLSON, [illegible]
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T. A. OSBORN, [illegible] River st.
[illegible]
[illegible]
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[illegible] Agent, Green Bay.
[illegible]
[illegible]

CONSIGNEES:

[illegible]
[illegible]
J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., [illegible]
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
[illegible]
[illegible]
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,

Foot of State street, Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Ferfect [illegible] Halls and Libraries of Residences [illegible] in the Interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and elsewhere. [illegible]

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

54 Lasalle street, Chicago.

[illegible]

GAS FIXTURES AND PUMPS,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with every necessary article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. [illegible] Manufactory 207 and 209 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,

Coppersmiths,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

It is the finest and best

SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.

IT IS AN UNEQUALED

Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.

TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

For sale by M. DIVERSY, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 29 South Water street, Chicago.

WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.

Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

[illegible] "Aromatic Cordial," [illegible] is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co. and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Seminal Weakness—in short, all curable diseases of long standing—cured in the shortest possible time.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

All Communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. S. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to our address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps we will send a pamphlet free.

Bags.

GRAIN BAGS

OF EVERY KNOWN BRAND,

AT NEW YORK PRICES,

AT THE

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

157...South Water Street, Chicago...157

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

NO. 2 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago.
R. R. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful Brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES R. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

28 inches to 40 inches wide.

☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. GOODRICH & CO.

Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles; the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers of the most approved patterns. Made and sold by [illegible] & CO., [illegible] Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Hall, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hall that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Robert Hall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

C. J. HULL, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. William H. Lee vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, Defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifteenth day of June, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of July, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GARRISON & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES [illegible] to furnish her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply families with competent help in every branch. Orders from the country promptly attended to. P. O. Box 3869.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few

OFFICER'S SADDLES, BRIDLES, HOLSTERS, STRAPS AND CAPARISONS,

[illegible] BOWEN'S [illegible] Store, No. 88 [illegible] street, over U. S. Express Office.

Commission Merchants.

MILLERD BROTHERS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 41 Water Street, New York.

C. P. MILLERD, [illegible]
[illegible] MILLERD, [illegible]

REFERENCES—Messrs. Flood & Bros, [illegible] Hon. Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; Myers [illegible] Toledo; Edward Hempstead, Chicago; [illegible]

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

108½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce. Advances made on consignments.

WILLIS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ORRIN F. BOOTH & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 179 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Just received Prime Cheese, Butter, Cranberries, &c. All articles of Produce sold on Commission.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Akin's Building, [illegible] No. 136 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO Solomon Sturges & Sons; Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, [illegible]; Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.

ABIEL AKIN. N. B. MERRIAM.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of

RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.

We shall confine ourselves strictly to a Commission Business. We are prepared to make Cash Advances on property consigned to us or to our shipments to Eastern markets. Office No. [illegible] Board of Trade

Chicago, Aug. 21, 1861.

B. W. RAYMOND,
T. G. WRIGHT,
[illegible] WHITNEY.

T. MAPLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

T. MAPLE. J. S. HAYES.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. Being accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

DATER, STEWART & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 13 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

P. DATER, JR. D. STEWART. J. Y. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. ...... SOUTH WATER STREET......

Akin's Building.

Business confined strictly to commission.

ALBERT MORSE. E. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

A. SHACKFORD. G. M. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2848.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.

No. 223 South Water street...........Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Fenton Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 4 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce &c., in this market.

PETER MACQUEEN. A. S. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4....Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill....No. 4

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 138 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. Being accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., [illegible] give such superior advantages [illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS. C. F. BRITT. [illegible]

A. PEUGNET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.

P. O. Box 2502.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. S. W. Rayner, W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago; Wm. F. Peugnet, Nephs & Co., Goward Freer, Yelverton, Bros., Jas. King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tracey, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 96 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or to store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

MURRY NELSON. E. S. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 123 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. H. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 226 South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. [illegible] S. E. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, ... No. 91 South Water Street.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 180 South Water st., Rialto Building. Post Office Drawer 6127, Chicago. [illegible] Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, [illegible] Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Cement, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at No. 47 and 49 South Water street.

ALBERT NEELY, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 4 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. C. W. UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 211 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

WATSON V. COE, WM. H. [illegible], A. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce on commission. No. 164 South Water street, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 98 West Randolph street, Successor to Fuller & Albaugh, would respectfully inform the public that he is still to be found [illegible] prepared to attend to every department of his profession. [illegible] Dentistry. Extracting, Regulating or the Insertion of Artificial Teeth. All [illegible] work can be done [illegible] at the office. Charges moderate.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to

160 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old friends [illegible]

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861.

THE CITY.

THE POST OFFICE.—On and after Monday, the Post-Office will open in the morning at the usual winter hour, [illegible] o'clock, closing at 8 o'clock p. m.

MORE REGIMENTS FROM WISCONSIN.—The Tenth and Eleventh Wisconsin Regiments, the former at Madison and the latter at Milwaukee, are announced to leave for Kentucky on Thursday next. They will probably meet in this city on that day.

BARN ROBBED.—The barn of Geo. Letz, Esq., on Madison street, between Throop and Rucker streets, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night last, and robbed of a fine wolfskin robe and a new silver-mounted harness, in all about $40 in value.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was occasioned on Saturday night, about ten o'clock, by the burning of a small cottage on Fourth street, near Milwaukee avenue. No alarm was sounded by the Court House bell, in consequence of which, some of the engines traversed half the city before finding the fire.

LARGE HAUL.—The Police of the South Division made a descent upon three houses of ill repute on Friday night, and arrested twenty-six persons, charged with being inmates and keepers of the institutions. The sum of $150 was realized from the prisoners in the way of fines, the keepers being mulcted in the sum of $15, and the remainder $5 each.

OFF FOR PENNSYLVANIA.—Aug. S. Perkins, well known to many of our business men, and prominent among the military aspirants of our city, is off for Pennsylvania to raise a company under a Captain's commission from Gov. Curtin. His training in "Company D" and the "Ellsworth Zouaves" has been most thorough, of which he carries abundant testimony.

DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.—The Canadian barque *Niagara*, which arrived at this port a day or two since, is now undergoing some slight improvements preparatory to taking on a cargo of corn, which she will take direct to Liverpool, via St. Lawrence river. The corn is shipped by Messrs. Dow, Quirk & Co., of this city, for Messrs. Aspinall & Co., of Detroit.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—A fatal accident occurred on board the schooner Hunter on Saturday last, about 120 miles up the lake, by the giving way and fall of one of the guys. One of the sailors, of whose name our informant was ignorant, was struck and instantly killed, and another was knocked overboard, but was rescued in an exhausted condition. He will probably recover.

HEAVY RECEIPTS.—The receipts of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad for the nine completed months of the present year are over $2,000,000, exceeding by 25 per cent, those of the corresponding months of 1860. The rapid increase of business on this road has rendered corresponding additions necessary to the already extensive workshops of the Company, at Fort Wayne, Ind.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.—Two of Uncle Sam's marines were arrested in this city on Saturday at the instance of Lieutenant Paulding, U. S. N. The men enlisted in Milwaukee to serve on the Mississippi gun-boats. After a couple of weeks' stay in St. Louis, they changed their minds and started for home; but the Government not consenting to the change, they were arrested and sent back. Their names were not given.

ANOTHER CAVALRY REGIMENT.—Col. J. W. Bell, late of the War Department, having been commissioned by the Secretary of War, to raise a cavalry regiment in Illinois, has established his head-quarters at No. 83 Randolph street, in this city, where those wishing to engage in defending the honor of their country will be furnished with rations and all needed supplies from the time of signing the muster roll. All those who desire to enlist will do well to call early.

ASSAULT ON A SAILOR.—A man by the name of Strang, a saloon keeper of the North Division, appeared before the Police Court Saturday afternoon upon complaint of Capt. Mosher, of the schooner St. Paul, charged with an assault upon a sailor, a resident of Erie, Pa., in which the sailor came off with an ugly gash on the cheek and a broken jaw, the result of an energetic use of a chair leg in the hands of Strang. The prisoner was held in $800 to appear on Monday morning at nine o'clock for further examination.

DIVORCE OF A CLERGYMAN.—A decree of divorce was granted at the August term of the Superior Court to Mrs. King, against her husband, Rev. W. W. King, formerly pastor of the Wabash Avenue Universalist Church. The bill was filed by her attorneys, Lowry and Perkins, setting forth a variety of causes, but was disposed of on proof of his having abandoned her, he having made default. We learn that within twenty-four days after the decree of divorce was granted to Mrs. K., he was again married to a lady from Minnesota, and is now preaching in a neighboring town.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.—The Ellsworth Zouaves, Capt. Brand, have issued some beautiful certificates of honorary membership, which will be granted to persons so desiring for the sum of five dollars. This membership allows the holder of the certificate two nights drill in each week, under competent officers, a desideratum of no small importance in these stirring times, when a man is nothing if not a soldier. The proceeds derived from the sale of memberships will be devoted by "the boys" to meeting their current expenses and procuring new muskets. We trust the honorary roll will be well filled.

A NEW RECRUIT FOR LANE'S BRIGADE.—On Saturday last, a steel rifled cannon arrived in this city, *en route* for Kansas, a present from the citizens of Richmond, Ind., to Gen. Lane. The cannon is of the finest cast steel, five feet in length, inch and a half bore, carrying a two pound Minie ball, and weighs only one hundred pounds. Its efficient range is two miles. This most appropriate gift is admirably adapted to guerilla warfare, and combines strength and accuracy with lightness and ease of handling. It is surprising that arms of this description have not been generally introduced into the service. The piece in question is under the charge of some Kansas boys who will attend to it during its transit thitherwards and after its arrival. They are determined that it shall never be taken from them by the rebels and are longing for an opportunity to test its merits.

Lecture by Rev. Robert Collyer.

Rev. Robert Collyer, of the Ministry at Large, late agent of the Sanitary Commission to examine the camps and hospitals of the Union army, will deliver a lecture in Bryan Hall on Monday evening, the 4th inst., on the subject of his recent inspection of the condition of the soldiers on the Potomac and in Missouri. Those who have read Mr. Collyer's letters on this subject and those who have had the pleasure of listening to him as a speaker, will not need to be told that his forth-coming lecture will be original, instructive and entertaining in a high degree. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged for the benefit of the Ministry at Large, which is very much in need of funds to prosecute its benevolent errands.

Meeting at West Market Hall.

A meeting was held on Saturday evening [illegible], at West Market Hall, intended as a representation of the citizens of the town of West Chicago, for the purpose, as stated in the published call, of nominating candidates for the town offices and a representative from that division in the ensuing Constitutional Convention. The Convention was organized by appointing Nathan Allen, President, Joseph Wilson, Vice President, and John A. Bross, Secretary. After these initiatory steps, a move was made to adjourn without action, by reason of the small attendance, but it was quickly barred by a move of P. A. Hoyne for the appointment of a committee of five to retire and prepare business for the meeting. The Chair appointed Messrs. Philip A. Hoyne, H. W. Hitchcock, Moses Gray, E. Daniels and H. A. Wynkoop as such Committee.

The Committee retired and in a few minutes reported verbally a resolution to the effect that the Convention proceed to ballot for town officers for the town of West Chicago and a representative to the Constitutional Convention. The following nominations were then made, *viva voce*:

For Supervisor—HENRY WHITBECK.
Assistant Supervisor—NATHAN ALLEN.
Town Clerk—W. ARBUCKLE.
Assessor—H. A. WYNKOOP.
Collector—ROBERT MOORE.
Delegate to Constitutional Convention—W. K. MCALLISTER.

Prior to the nomination of the ticket it was stated by S. S. Hayes, Esq., that W. K. McAllister had expressed his determination not to accept the nomination of delegate if made, as he was not a candidate for office.

[illegible]

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

Four Persons Seriously Injured.

About noon on Saturday, a terrific boiler explosion occurred at Downer & Co.'s coffee and spice mills, Nos. 43 and 45 Franklin street, which resulted in the complete wreck of the lower part of the building and serious injuries to four of the inmates. Immediately after the explosion, the fire bells rung an alarm which drew the steamers and an immense crowd of people to the spot, which was a fortunate occurrence, as the services of the Chief Engineer and his firemen, seconded by citizens, were invaluable in the removal of the debris and rescue of the unfortunate sufferers buried beneath.

The boiler was located in the basement of the salesroom and in the extreme rear. It was thoroughly surrounded with brick masonry, above which was the engine, carrying the machinery of the establishment. The remainder of the basement, extending to Franklin street, was devoted to storage and packing purposes. The loft above was used for grinding spices, and the front for an office and salesroom.

Just previous to the explosion, the engineer, James Lynch, was in one of the upper apartments, and noticing some irregularity in the running of the machinery, hastened below to see what was the matter. When he reached the engine room, he discovered that the main driving belt had run off from its drum, and the engine was pounding away with fearful velocity. Just at this instant the boiler exploded with a deafening report. The explosion seemed to be rearward through the fire box, throwing scraps of iron and brick through the wall and across the alley, completely shattering a small frame building which lay in their course. The reaction of the explosion forced the boiler from its setting and carried it through the basement with terrific force, and finally hurled it through the front of the building, tearing up the sidewalk in its course, and landing within a few feet of the opposite sidewalk. In its flight, it carried away a portion of the main floor, mixing up pepper, coffee, and spices indiscriminately, shattered the front doors and windows into fragments, tore up the steps and grating of the front entrance, and partially demolishing a dray which stood in front of the store, by cutting off both shafts completely from the body of the vehicle. The horse was felled to the ground as if struck by a cannon ball and fearfully scalded. A portion of the grating which was wrenched from the store-entrance was carried across the street, in its course taking off the top of a buggy belonging to L. I. Todd, Esq.

The boiler was eighteen feet in length, by four in diameter, and was manufactured four years ago. It had been in use in this establishment about two years and a half, and some nine months since was examined by competent mechanics and pronounced in good order. We are informed that it was patched about three years ago, and that it was at this patch the explosion occurred; but of the truth of this report, or of the real causes of the explosion, it is impossible at this time to speak with accuracy.

At the time of the explosion there were nineteen persons in the building, connected with the establishment. Mr. Joshua Downer, one of the proprietors, was standing in the front part of the room above the boiler. He was badly scalded and had one of his ankles broken. He was immediately removed to his residence, No. 51 Aberdeen street, and physicians were summoned, who pronounced his injuries, although severe, not dangerous. The engineer, James Lynch, was scalded very badly, and it is feared is injured internally. He is now at the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy. His brother, Patrick Lynch, was also badly scalded, and lies in a critical condition. George Gurney, the salesman, was frightfully scalded and otherwise injured, and it is feared may not survive. With the exception of the trifling injuries sustained by the drayman, N. M. Geary, whose dray was demolished, the above enumerates all who were made victims to this fearful explosion.

Several persons in the building had almost miraculous escapes. A. S. Aldrich, the book-keeper, was in the counting room at the time, just outside the line of the boiler, and crawled upon his hands and knees to the outside door, and escaped. Several of the boys employed in the roasting department had narrow escapes. One of them fell through the floor, breaking beneath him, crawled through the basement, and out of the front of the building, without receiving a scratch. John R. Prowley, standing between the outside door and the engine room, was blown through the doorway and across the court into the roasting room in the rear, without sustaining any injury.

The circumstances attending this explosion were providential in every respect. Had it not occurred from the rear, thereby forcing the boiler horizontally by the reactionary power, the building would undoubtedly have been left a heap of ruins, and few, if any, of the large number of persons employed in various parts of the building, escaped instant death. The occurrence, however providential it may appear, carries with it an imperative duty, which demands the immediate action of the municipal authorities. It suggests at once the appointment of a Boiler Inspector, whose duty it shall be to examine all boilers in the city as often as once a year. He should be required to report to the Council the conditions of such boilers and supply, to the owners a certificate giving the results of such examination, the latter paying the fees of the Inspector. This rule has been stringently applied in eastern cities, and has been productive of the happiest results. There are probably to-day, in this city, a large number of worthless boilers in use, liable to explode at any moment. The Council should make it a matter of instant and prompt attention to pass an ordinance of this nature.

LATER.—George Gurney, the salesman, one of the injured by the above explosion, died at a late hour on Saturday night. We understand that a few days ago he insured his life for *one thousand dollars*, for the benefit of his family, in the United States Life Insurance Company.

Ashcroft's Patent Low Water Detector.

A few hours only have elapsed since the city was startled by a fearful boiler explosion. A building is partially wrecked and four persons fearfully scalded. A mere chance saved the lives of a large number more who were employed in the building. Of the causes which have produced the accident, we cannot speak from authority. One informant assures us that it was entirely attributable to low water in the boiler. Be this as it may, no time is better than the present to suggest the use of proper precautions which may serve to prevent any future accidents from this cause.

Among these precautions, the most obvious one is the use of a Low Water Detector, which shall infallibly detect and announce the coming danger. Ashcroft's Detector at once supplies this want. To recommend it is almost superfluous. In every properly regulated shop and manufactory it is already in use and has more than answered the uses for which it was designed. It invariably works with certainty, is simple, never gets out of repair, and is based upon correct scientific principles. No boiler should be without it for a single day and it would be a most commendable act to enforce its use by municipal ordinance or legislative enactment. We might publish numberless affidavits of its merits, among them certificates from the most prominent manufacturers of the city, which have been received by Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard & Co., of this city, who are agents for its sale in the West, but it is unnecessary. A simple examination will satisfy every person that it is the best Detector offered to the public, a perfect safeguard against the loss of property and a protector of human life. As we before observed, Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard & Co., No. 151 Lake street, are the sole agents for the West.

Clerk of the Superior Court.

Distinctive politics have no place in the coming election. The Union Convention very properly selected its candidates from each of the old parties, and the people's ticket is made up in the same way. While partisan preferences are laid aside, it is due to the more recent residents of the county, and is no disparagement to the Union candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court to say that Thomas B. Carter, the people's candidate, is a gentleman of the highest character, and in all respects well qualified for the position in which his friends hope to place him. He is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed merchants in the city, and without any fault of his, the "hard times" through which we have passed have placed him in circumstances which appeal strongly to all classes of citizens for their support. One of the best of men, always kind and courteous, if elected it will be an appropriate tribute to real worth, and our county will be sure of having a competent and in all respects a capital officer.

At the same time, we are compelled in candor to state that Mr. O'Hara is a worthy citizen, and would make a faithful and accommodating officer.

SLEEPING CARS.—The Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company run their elegant sleeping cars through to Cleveland [illegible]

COLLISION ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

An Engineer and Fireman Killed.

One misfortune treads upon the heels of another. Hardly had the community ceased thinking of the fearful boiler explosion of Saturday, when another accident occurs more frightful yet, in that it has caused the sudden and terrible death of two persons, within the city limits, hurrying homeward after long absence to enjoy the Sabbath with their friends.

On Sunday morning, about four o'clock, two heavily laden freight trains upon the Illinois Central Railroad, from El Paso, due at this city a few minutes after four o'clock, collided near Cottage Grove, throwing several cars from the track and instantly killing an engineer and a fireman of one of the trains. The two trains had run from El Paso about half a mile apart, the forward one drawn by engine No. 109 and the other by engine No. 86. At the time of the accident, it was very dark and cloudy and the trains were running about fifteen miles an hour, as one authority informs us. Others state that the forward train was standing still. However this may be—which the Coroner's inquest, to be holden this morning, will determine—the rear train ran into the other with terrific force, rending the smoke-stack of No. 80 nearly in twain, smashing in the boiler head and flues, shivering the cab to atoms and carrying away the dome and much of the running gear. The tender was reduced to a wreck and hurled a considerable distance from the track. The caboose car of the forward train was badly shattered and one or two cars thrown from the track.

The engineer and fireman of No. 86 were two brothers of a family of five, all employees of the road, and were named Frank Coyle and Edmund Coyle. The former was found underneath the car in the rear of his engine, his body completely severed in twain and otherwise frightfully crushed. The other brother at the instant of the collision was hurled up the embankment on the west side of the track, through a board fence and when found was at least one hundred feet from the track. His body was fearfully mangled, one leg being completely severed and other parts of the body cut and maimed almost out of human shape.

The wreck was soon cleared away and an extra train dispatched to the spot, which brought the bodies to the city. The Coroner was summoned and spent considerable time in examining the locality and surroundings. An inquest will be held this morning at ten o'clock, at which a full and minute investigation will be made into all the circumstances attending this singular collision.

The deceased brothers were both sober and industrious men, and said to be among the most capable and reliable employees of the Central road. Their sudden and awful death has cast a deep gloom over an extended circle of relatives and friends, by whom they were beloved and respected. Frank Coyle, the elder brother, was about twenty six years of age. Both were unmarried.

Chicago Boys in the Army.

The New York *Herald* of November 1st states that Captain Shanley had arrived in that city with a splendid company from Chicago, known as the "Mulligan Rangers." The company has been incorporated with Colonel Nugent's command, which constitutes the first regiment of the Irish Brigade, which was tendered to General Shields. Colonel Nugent is late Lieutenant Colonel of the gallant 69th. Many of the members of the 69th have enlisted into the brigade. Nugent's regiment will be marched to Washington in the course of a week or sooner. They are waiting for their arms and equipments.

Chicago will have representatives with every division of the loyal forces. She has furnished General McClellan with a squadron of Cavalry Life Guards, and a battalion of infantry Body Guard, and one hundred of her sons are in Farnsworth's regiment in Washington, which is said to be Lincoln's favorite regiment. A company of Chicago boys, Captain Wadsworth, is in Col. Wyman's regiment, with Fremont at Springfield, Mo. Chicago has two regiments in Kentucky—Turchin's and Hecker's—serving under Gen. Sherman, and another regiment in Missouri—Colonel Mulligan's. There is a Chicago company of cavalry in Western Virginia, under General Rosecrans, called Hoffman's Dragoons. Thielman's Chicago Cavalry is with General Fremont in Missouri.

Col. White's Illinois 37th, now in pursuit of General Price, has two Chicago companies in it.

Col. McArthur's Illinois 12th, at Paducah, has two Chicago companies. Capt. Smith's Chicago Artillery, Co. A, is in McClernand's Brigade at Paducah. Capt. Taylor's Chicago Artillery, Co. B, is at Cairo and Cape Girardeau, and Capt. Busteed's Chicago Artillery, Co. C, is on the Potomac, under General McClellan.

There are hundreds of other Chicago boys scattered among other regiments and companies, chiefly as officers. Scarcely a member remains of the famous Ellsworth's Zouaves, but has joined the army and holds some commission from Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel. This city has not less than five thousand of her sons in the armies of the Union; and more are enlisting every day.

Departure of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.

The Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, Major Sidney Coolidge, commanding, which has for the past three months been in camp at Desplaines Station, on the Northwestern Railroad, broke camp early on Saturday, and arrived in this city at about two p. m. of that day; taking temporary quarters at the Wigwam, awaiting the preparation of cars for their final departure from this vicinity.

The following is the roster of the command:—

Major—Sidney Coolidge.
Adjutant 1st Battalion—Samuel B. Lawrence.
Quartermaster 1st Battalion—W. Ingerton.
Company A—Capt. Crofton; 1st Lieut. Louis M. Hosea; 2d Lieut. ——.
Company B—Capt. Townsend; 1st Lieut., Edwd. Haight; 2d W. H. Ingerton.
Company C—Capt. Johnson; 1st Lieut., — McConnell; 2d Lieut., W. H. Bartholomew.
Company D—Lieut. Keyes commanding.

The Sixteenth is composed of excellent stock for soldiers, and under the tuition of proper instructors will undoubtedly become a crack regiment of the United States regular force. It is completely armed with regulation muskets, and furnished with camp equipage of the best quality. It is supplied with the usual regimental band. The uniforms are also of the regulation stamp, differing but slightly from those used by volunteers, with which our citizens have of late become so familiar.

Major Coolidge takes his command to Columbus, Ohio where it will enter the School of Instruction, and be further perfected in the manual and battalion movements. It is already well disciplined in squad drill, and has made considerable headway in army evolutions. The regiment has recruited very slowly, and now numbers but about three hundred and fifty.

The Sixteenth took cars at nine o'clock on Saturday night, after a short parade, at the depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and left amid the plaudits of a large crowd of citizens, who bade them God speed with three cheers.

NOMINATIONS OF TOWN OFFICERS.—The following nominations of town officers for the South Town of Chicago, upon the People's Union Ticket, were made at the Armory on Saturday night:

For Supervisor—C. FALLANSBEE.
For Assistant Supervisor—SMITH MCCLEVEY.
For Assessor—JOHN M. MOORE.
For Collector—J. M. KENNEDY.
For Town Clerk—D. L. BOONE.
For Commissioners of Highways—MARTIN JENNINGS, PETER WOLF.
For Supervisor First ward—J. K. BOTSFORD.
" " Second ward—J. SPEER.
" " Third ward—PETER CALDWELL.
" " Fourth ward—M. WALSH.

OBITUARY.—We are pained to learn of the death of Thomas H. Wade, for a long time organist of the First Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Patton. He died on Saturday night, of consumption, after a long illness, borne with gentle patience and Christian resignation. The deceased was for many years a clerk of Root & Cady, music dealers, and prior to his illness, pianist of the Musical Union. He was a young man of irreproachable character, courteous and genial in all the ways of life, and universally esteemed and respected. As a musician, he gave signs of unusual promise and was sanguine in his hopes of future success in the profession he had adopted. While yet in the flower of his youth, death has blasted those hopes and created a blank, not easily filled, in a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the Edina Place Baptist Church, Revs. Dr. Patton and Boyd officiating.

INDEPENDENT INFANTRY COMPANY.—Capt. Kellogg, by special order from Gov. Yates, has been privileged to raise an independent company of Light Infantry, to be called the [illegible] Guards. This offers young men, wishing to serve their country, an excellent opportunity. The recruiting office is at 170 Randolph [illegible]

The Polls.

The following is a list of the voting places and inspectors of each ward, at the election on Tuesday:

First Ward—Commercial House; O. Lunt, F. D. Gray.
Second Ward—Shoe Store, No. 81 Dearborn street; H. D. Colvin, M. Graff, D. Witkowsky.
Third Ward—Sheriff's Office, Court House; A. Garrison, S. C. Blake, F. Boles.
Fourth Ward—House formerly occupied by Engine No. 3, corner of Washington and Franklin streets; L. Lamperts, O. Matchlechner, C. McDonald.
Fifth Ward—Tempest Hose House, corner of Clinton and Washington streets; E. L. O'Hara, N. Sturtevant, Thos. Lonergan.
Sixth Ward—West Market Hall—G. Leverens, L. L. Bond, W. W. Drummond.
Seventh Ward—Corner of Wells street and Chicago avenue; J. C. Grant, A. Brunning, Wm. Forlane.
Eighth Ward—North Market Hall; H. R. Prosity, S. J. Kinsella, And. Nelson.
Ninth Ward—No. 261 Chicago avenue, corner of Green Bay street; S. McKay, H. Arnold, T. B. Penton.
Tenth Ward—House corner of Polk and Jefferson streets; P. Carrigher, O. Morrison, J. Jaeger.

HOURS OF CLOSING OF MAILS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

EASTERN.		
By M. S. R. R., daily,	at 4.45 p.m.,	ex'pt Saturdays.
" " "	10.00 p.m.,	"
By M. C. " "	4.45 p.m.,	"
" " "	10.00 p.m.,	"
By P.&F.W. " "	4.45 p.m.,	"
" " "	10.00 p.m.,	"
SOUTH AND WEST.		
By R. I. R. R., daily	at 7.00 p.m.,	ex'pt Sundays.
" " "	11.00 p.m.,	ex'pt Saturdays.
By D. A. L. " "	11.00 p.m.,	ex'pt Saturdays.
By I.C. (Br'h) " "	3.00 p.m.,	except Sundays.
" " "	11.00 p.m.,	ex'pt Saturdays.
By B. & Q. " "	10.00 a.m.,	except Sundays.
" " "	10.00 p.m.,	ex'pt Saturdays.
By A.&St.L. " "	11.00 p.m.,	"
NORTH AND WEST.		
By G.&C.U.R.R. daily	at 8.00 p.m.,	except Sundays.
" " "	11.00 p.m.,	ex'pt Saturdays.
By N. W. " "	10.00 a.m.,	except Sundays.
" " "	4.30 p.m.,	"
By Milwau'e " "	11.00 a.m.,	"
" " "	11.00 p.m.,	ex'pt Saturdays.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.

For eastern cities (except Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City) and Canada, close daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 5:15 P. M. Letters (and letters only) for these mails must be deposited in the chief clerk's room (up stairs) after 4:45 P. M.

CANADA EXCHANGE MAILS.

Through mails for the British Provinces close daily at 4.45 P. M. (*See Supplementary Mails.*)

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Closed mails for all parts of the United Kingdom, to be despatched by Canadian steamers leaving Quebec on Saturday, close every Wednesday at 3 P. M.

MAILS FOR FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Closed mails for France and Prussia, and countries beyond, to be despatched by the Canadian steamers leaving Quebec on Saturdays, close every Wednesday at 3 P. M.

Office open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 8:30 A. M. till 10:15 A. M.

WINTER TIME CARDS.

The time-tables of the various railroads centering at this point have been fixed for the winter season as follows, commencing to-day, (Monday):

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Leave Chicago—6 a. m., Day Express; 6:30 p. m., Night Express; 6 a. m., Cincinnati Express; and 8:30 p. m., Cincinnati Express. Arrive in Chicago—11 p. m., Day Express; 10:45 a. m., Night Express; 7:20 a. m. and 11 p. m., Cincinnati Express.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

New York Express, 6:00 a. m.; Night Express, 6:30 p. m.; returning, they will reach Chicago at 10:45 a. m. and 11:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Through Express at 9:30 a. m.; arriving at Cairo at 4:30 a. m.; Accommodation train, 4 p. m.; reaching Cairo at 8:45 p. m. These trains returning reach Chicago at 12:05 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO.

Leave at 8:10 a. m. and 12:35 p. m., reaching Milwaukee at 12 m. and 4:40 p. m. Returning, they will reach Chicago at 11:30 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. The Waukegan Accommodation will leave here at 4:52 p. m. and arrive here at 8:55.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

Leave at 8 a. m. and 6:10 p. m., and arrive here at 10:45 a. m. and 10:45 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

Leave at 8 a. m. and 6:10 p. m.

CLEVELAND AND CRESTLINE.

Trains via this route leave Chicago at 8.00 a. m. and 6.10 p. m. Arrive at 10.40 a. m. and 10.40 p. m.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO.

Trains leave Chicago at 8.00 a. m., arriving in St. Louis at 10.25 p. m. Trains leave St. Louis at 7.20 a. m. and arrive in Chicago at 9.40 p. m. The accommodation train leaves Chicago at 4.15 p. m. and arrives at 10.15 a. m.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.

The Fulton passenger train on this road leaves Chicago at 11:35 p. m. The Freeport passenger train leaves at 9:15 p. m. The morning train for Fulton and Freeport leaves at 8:45 a. m. Trains arrive from Freeport at 4:10 a. m.; from Fulton at 4:50 a. m. The Geneva accommodation leaves at 5:00 p. m. and arrives at 9.00 a. m. The Rockford accommodation leaves at 4:00 p. m. and arrives in Chicago at 11:10 a. m.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

Through express trains on this road leave Chicago at 12:30 noon. Way passenger trains leave at 5:45 p. m. Trains arrive at 5:00 a. m., 11:45 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

Sanford's $1,000 Challenge Heater.

CHICAGO, January, 1861.

MESSRS. ALLEN & DALTON, 71 Lake street:

GENTS: The 17-inch Sanford's Challenge Heater which I purchased of you last fall, has kept my two parlors 18x40 feet, and the dining room 18x20 feet, and the hall, warm through the past severe winter; we used four tons of coal. I think for economy and heating qualities, it surpasses anything I have ever seen; it is easily managed and not liable to get out of order. CHAS. M. HENDERSON, of C. M. Henderson, & Co.

The agency for the above Heaters and Sanford's Coal Gas Burning Stoves, is at Allen & Dalton's, 71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

Not a Candidate.

EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: Will you be kind enough to state that I am no candidate for County Treasurer, nor for any other office at the next election. Most respectfully,
CHAS. H. J. MILLER.

A Card.

CAMP DOUGLAS, Nov. 2, 1861.

To the Editors of the Tribune:

SIRS: In answer to a card in this morning's paper, we beg to state that the company officers of the 1st Regiment U. S. Mechanic Fusileers, Col. J. W. Wilson commanding, deem it due to themselves and the public, to assure the latter that as regards the organization of the regiment, the interests of the service are being consulted, honestly and faithfully.

Signed: Capt. Wm. W. Bates, Capt. John Lawson, Capt. John E. Simpson, Capt. James Miller, Capt. James E. Marsh, Capt. A. Brooks, Capt. Geo. Johnson, Capt. Henry McCreary, Capt. William Goldie, Capt. John A. Wilson.

Proclamation.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1861.

Whereas, there is now in force a law of the Legislature of this State, approved on the 22d of February, A. D. 1861, which is in the following language, viz:

"No liquor or other intoxicating drinks shall be sold or given away, at retail, nor shall any bar-room or place where liquor or intoxicating drinks are sold at retail be open upon such election day; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, Constables, public officers and Magistrates to see that the provisions of this section are enforced; and any violation of its provisions shall be prosecuted and punished in the same manner and to the same extent, as the keeping of tippling houses open upon Sunday, or the first day of the week, is now punished by law."

Now, therefore, as there is to be a general and important election held in this city on Tuesday the 5th of November, instant, notice is hereby given, that the law must be strictly complied with. Any failure to do so will be promptly punished.

[Signed] JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Mayor.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Range of the thermometer for the week, as noted by E. L. O'Hara, at his Drug Store, No. 30 West Randolph, corner of Canal street:

1861.			7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	Oct.	27	37	53	47
Monday,	"	28	37	60	55
Tuesday,	"	29	48	55	44
Wedn'day,	"	30	42	46	45
Thursday,	"	31	42	50	48
Friday,	Nov.	1	42	51	50
Saturday,	"	2	48	49	44

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF MERCANTILE COLLEGES.—Messrs. Bryant & Stratton have eight large establishments, each doing a flourishing business. They have a College in each of the following cities, viz: Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis. The branch in this city never was in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. The rooms are very large, beautifully furnished, and located in the most desirable part of the city. The Commercial course embraces book-keeping, penmanship, commercial calculations, commercial law, &c., and each department has its Professor, with the necessary assistants. Instruction is given both day and evening. If a person has but one hour per day of leisure time, it can be spent to advantage at this College, either day or evening. Bryant & Stratton's scholarships are equally good at either of the eight colleges constituting this chain. The long continued patronage and popularity of these institutions are the most gratifying proofs of the thoroughness of instruction and the permanence of the enterprise.

☞ Dr. Van Buren can be consulted daily at his rooms in McCormick Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 119 Randolph street. oct. [illegible]

MARRIED.

In this city on Saturday evening, Nov. 2d, by Rev. [illegible], WILLIAM [illegible], Esq., and Miss MARY G. ORR, all of Chicago.

On the [illegible] of October, Mr. E. WARREN CALKINS of Geneseo, Ill., and Miss MARY B. PROUTY, of Brooklyn, Iowa.

DIED:

In this city, Nov. 3rd, of Consumption, FRANCES [illegible], wife of Charles A. Taylor, and daughter of [illegible], formerly of New Haven, Conn.

Funeral from the residence of her father, [illegible]

☞ [illegible]

In this city, on Saturday evening, the 2d inst., of consumption, THOMAS H. WADE, [illegible]

REGULAR UNION TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
HENRY G. MILLER.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
DANIEL O'HARA.
FOR COUNTY JUDGE,
ANDREW AKIN.
FOR CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT,
CHARLES B. FARWELL.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
HUGH MAHER.
FOR SURVEYOR,
ALEXANDER WOLCOTT.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN F. EBERHART.
FOR COUNTY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
CHARLES H. BARMM,
JOHN CAMMACK.
FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
56th District—MELVILLE W. FULLER,
JOHN WENTWORTH.
FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
57th District—W. C. GOUDY,
ELLIOTT ANTHONY.

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
JOHN M. WILSON.
CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
THOMAS B. CARTER.
COUNTY JUDGE,
JAMES B. BRADWELL.
COUNTY CLERK,
LAURIN P. HILLIARD.
COUNTY TREASURER,
MICHAEL KEELEY.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN C. DORE.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JAMES McCLINTOCK.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES,
HERMAN ESCHENBERGER,
THOMAS B. BROWN.
DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
56th District—VAN H. HIGGINS,
B. G. CAULFIELD.
57th District—JOHN HENRY MUHLKE,
SAMUEL ASHTON.
Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis.

MONETARY

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1861.

The general money market is abundantly supplied. The demand on legitimate business paper continues below the ability of bankers to discount, and generally matters are moving along smoothly. Almost every department of trade is active, and some of our merchants and manufacturers are doing a large and lucrative business. The recuperative energy of our people in this regard is wonderful. Only a few months ago they lost millions of money by the collapse of the Illinois banking system, and already they are on the high road to prosperity. Probably no section of the Union is doing a more profitable business. The reason is, that the West had the wheat, corn, beef, pork and other products, that the Eastern States and Europe were forced to have. They have paid us money—our indebtedness was comparatively small—for what we had to sell, and hence the means is provided to set the wheels of commerce moving vigorously, and for giving a healthy impetus to almost every department of trade.

Exchange continues closer. The range in the buying rate is par@¼, and the market is firm. Most of the leading banks still sell to customers at ¾; some charge ⅝, and others ½. The selling price may therefore be quoted at ½@¾. Gold buying ½@¾, selling ¾@1. Round lots are about ¾, though the Indiana branches supply customers at ½.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The weekly statement of earnings of this Road from October 24th to the 31st, 1861, are:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$6,062.48	$7,909.16
Freight	16,666.37	12,151.70
Sundries	680.83	815.34
Total	$23,409.68	$20,876.20
Increase in 1861	2,533.48	
Total this month to date	94,527.06	107,753.33
Total since 1st January	949,132.49	799,753.09

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.—Statement of traffic for the week ending October 19th, 1861:

From passengers	$24,613.04
From merchandize and live stock	68,655.04
From parcels, mails, and sundries	3,343.28
Total	$96,611.36
Week ending Octo. 20th, last year	81,122.56
Increase	$15,488.80

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash November 2, 1861:

	1st board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	78¾
Galena	70
Rock Island	51⅜
Burlington & Quincy	63⅞
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	39⅞
Michigan Southern, (common)	19
Cleveland & Toledo	36⅛
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	42⅞
Missouri 6s	44
Virginia 6s	47⅛

Market—First Board, steady.

MILWAUKEE.—We quote as follows from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

Monetary matters were working very comfortably yesterday, and no stringency felt either in the exchange or currency departments of the market. Exchange ranged from ½@1 per cent. premium, the former being about the lowest buying rate, and the latter the current selling rate at the banks. Gold 1¼ per cent. premium; Treasury Notes ¾ per cent. premium.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

Financial matters continue to progress quietly and smoothly without fluctuation or the slightest indication of change. The supply of means at the disposal of bankers is ample, and calls for discounts are freely met wherever the offerings are satisfactory; and borrowers have been so trained to the standard governing lenders, that but little unacceptable paper is offered.

Missouri currency advanced, at some of the houses, to 6 dis. for first class, and 25 dis. for second do.; but others refused to buy at these figures. There is a want of confidence in the stability of Missouri banks, and notwithstanding the large decline in exchange at St. Louis, the notes are handled very cautiously. It will take time to re-establish confidence in institutions so thoroughly demoralized. In other uncurrent funds there is no change.

BANK FAILURE.—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of this evening says:

The owners of the Iowa County Bank, at Mineral Point, Joel C. Squires and L. H. Whittlesey, have failed and made an assignment of all their bank and individual property to Wm. T. Henry, for the benefit of their creditors. They have surrendered all their property except household furniture.

The circulation of the Iowa County Bank is $27,157, secured by $10,000 Cal. 7s, $15,790 Ill. 6s, and $4,000 Wisconsins. The failure does not affect the bills.

COMMERCIAL

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bris	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	7	13550	44250	2000	582	....
G.&C.U.R.R.	1909	50706	1319	219	....	525
R. I. R. R.	400	9450	1750	500	....	400
Ill. C. R. R.	1636	14000	30450	....	....	350
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1671	21258	7054	670	....	....
N. W. R. R.	980	13980	....	....	715	....
A. & St. L. R.R	201	2148	4550	....	300	....
Total	6804	125042	89453	3389	1519	1975

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes. bu.
Canal	....	900	....	....	....	....
G.&C.U.R.R	540	9710	4660	....	42	32
R. I. R. R.	269	....	7970	....	31	350
Ill. C. R. R.	850	....	5251	....	15	350
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1735	17466	481	325	716	....
N. W. R. R.	91	4343	3465	250	37	....
A. & St. L. R.R	550	....	310	....	....	196
Total	4035	32417	22107	575	841	928

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	1200	91350	95000	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	58100	....	....	....	....
To other ports	....	15500	....	....	....	....
Total	1200	164950	95000	....	....	....

The news brought by the Borussia yesterday evening caused a depression in the leading markets to-day.

The demand for Flour was very light, and the market was dull and 5@10c lower—with light transactions at $4.25@4.50 for mixed winter, and $3.80@4.00 for spring extras.

The wheat market declined 1@1½c per bushel—with limited transactions at 78c for No 1 Red; 74c for No 2 Red; 70@70½c for No 1 spring; and 66½@67½c for No 2 Spring—closing dull.

There was an active shipping inquiry for corn and the market was brisk and firm—with sales of about 175,000 bushels, at 22½c for Canal Mixed afloat, and 20½@21½c for Mixed in store. Towards the close, however, owing to a firmer feeling in freights, the market was weak.

Oats were quiet—with sales at 16c for No 1 afloat. Rye was firm. Barley was dull and heavy. Timothy Seed was quiet at $1.40. Highwines were steady at 14c.

Freights opened very dull, but at the close there was considerable inquiry for vessels and the tendency was upward. About 16 vessels were engaged at 13½@16c for corn to Buffalo; 15@16c for wheat to Buffalo; 22c for wheat to Oswego; and 24c for wheat to Ogdensburgh.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

FREIGHTS—Easier. The engagements were as follows: To Oswego: schr. S. A. Douglas, wheat, at 19c. To Buffalo: schr. Echo, corn, at 13½c; Barques Nichols and L. H. Cotton, corn, at 14c; bark Sardinian, wheat, at 16c; schr. Meridian, wheat, at 15c; schrs. Massillon, Hyphen, Exchange and Vanguard, corn, at 15c; barque Danube and schr. M. M. Scott, corn, 15c; prop. Edith, corn, at 15¼c; schr. Geneva, rye, at 16c. To Ogdensburgh: schrs. Geo. Davis, Poland and Dashing Wave, wheat, at 23c; brig Lowell, corn, at 22½c.

FLOUR—Received, 6,804 brls; shipped, 1,200 brls. Market dull and 5@10c lower. Sales, 1,000 brls "St. Joseph XXX" choice white winter, on p. t.; 100 brls "Transcendent" mixed winter, at $4.50 del.; 100 brls "Southern Illinois" do., at $4.35 del.; 200 brls "Cedar Rapids" spring extra, at $4.00 del.; 100 brls "Morgan" do., at $3.95 del.; 60 brls "Forest Mills," at $3.90 del.

WHEAT—Received, 125,042 bu; shipped, 164,950 bu. Market dull and 1@1½c lower. Sales, Winter—8,000 bu No 1 Red in store at 78c; 10,000 bu No 2 Red in store at 74c. Spring—12,000 bu No 1 in store at 70½c; 5,000 bu do at 70¼c; 15,000 bu do at 70c; 5,000 bu No 2 in store at 67¼c; 25,000 bu do at 67c; 12,000 bu do at 66½c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 53c.

CORN—Received, 89,453 bu; shipped, 95,000 bu. Market active and firm. Sales, 50,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 22½c; 4,000 bu do at 22c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 20½c; 10,000 bu do at 21¼c; 20,000 bu do at 21c; 5,000 bu [illegible]; 1000 bu Rejected in store at 17½c.

OATS—Received, 3,389 bu; shipped, none. Market quiet. Sales 12,000 bu No 1 afloat at 16c.

RYE—Received, 1519 bu. Market firm. Sales [illegible] bu No 1 in store at 31c.

BARLEY—Received, 1975 bu. Market dull and nominal at [illegible] common to prime.

TIMOTHY SEED—Quiet. Sales, 150 bushels choice at $1.40.

FLAX SEED—[illegible] bags good at [illegible].
HIGHWINES—Steady. Sales, 50 brls country at 14c.
ALCOHOL—Nominal at [illegible] gallon.
MESS BEEF—Nominal at $[illegible]; Extra Mess, $[illegible].
MESS PORK—Nominal at $11@11.25.
LARD—Nominal at [illegible] ℔.
TALLOW—25 brls prime country at 7½c.
HIDES—Firm. We quote:—Dry Flint, 13@14c; Green Salted, [illegible]; Kip, 7½c.
BROOM CORN—25 bales [illegible] at $25 ₱ ton.
BUTTER—Dull. Sales, [illegible] pkgs common at [illegible]c.
EGGS—In fair demand at 10@11c.
POULTRY—Chickens dull, with sales at $1.00@1.25 per dozen. Turkeys, [illegible]c ₱ ℔.
LIVE STOCK—Received, 841 beeves; 4035 hogs. Market for Beef Cattle active and steady, with a good demand by packers, and sales at $2.[illegible]@3.50. Prime shipping Cattle in fair request. Hogs are very dull, and owing to large receipts, the tendency is downwards. Sales were:

15	Beeves,	averaging	1200	lbs at	$2.90
48	"	"	1370	"	2.60
15	"	"	1200	"	2.60
24	"	"	1160	"	2.50
[illegible]	"	"	1200	"	2.50
15	"	"	1150	"	2.65
24	"	"	1150	"	2.35
90	Hogs	"	260	"	2.30
140	"	"	250	"	2.75
60	"	"	225	"	2.85
100	"	"	200	"	2.80
142	"	"	215	"	3.00
60	"	"	280	"	3.00

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—FLOUR—Moderate demand and market steady.

GRAIN—A violent storm prevailed during the entire forenoon. Nothing done. Corn quiet. Sales 8,000 bu at 42c; 45,000 bu at 41c. Other grains quiet. No sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—A shade easier but without change in quotations.

LAKE IMPORTS—15,000 brls flour, 54000 bu wheat, 34,000 bu corn, 600 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—4,000 brls flour, 200,000 bu wheat, 54,000 bu corn.

LAKE IMPORTS—Since the opening of the lake: 1,226,222 brls flour, 21,873,650 bu wheat, 18,609,448 bu corn, 1,619,700 bu oats, 248,566 bu barley, 273,344 bu rye—total grain (flour reduced to wheat) 49,138,341 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—Since opening 878,229 brls flour, 19,856,794 bu wheat, 16,611,585 bu corn, 1,557,500 bu oats, 127,124 bu barley, 244,197 bu rye.

OSWEGO, Nov. 2d.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN.—Wheat heavier. Sales, last night, of 6,000 bu No 2 Chicago spring at $1.04; to-day 12,000 bu No 1 do on p. t. Corn and other grains unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 57c, wheat 25c, to New York. Boats continue very scarce.

LAKE IMPORTS.—25,600 bu wheat, 2,200 rye, 3,700 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS.—2,580 bu flour, 18,000 bu wheat, 4,500 bu corn, 6,200 bu peas.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 2.—FLOUR—Declined about 5c ₱ brl, with only a limited business doing for export and home consumption. Sales 11,600 brls at $5 20@5 55 for rejected; $5 55@5 60 for superfine state; $5 75@5 80 for extra state; $5 55@5 60 for superfine western; $5 75@5 90 for common to medium extra western; $5 75@6 05 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6 10@6 75 for the range. Transactions to-day restricted by a severe rain storm. Canada flour about 5c lower, with only a moderate business doing. Sales 7000 brls at $5 55@5 60 for superfine; $5 75@7 50 for common to choice extra.

GRAIN.—Wheat declined 1c, only very moderate business doing for export. The storm to-day has added to the dullness. Sales 22,500 bu Chicago spring at $1.19@1.22; 14,800 bu Racine spring at $1.22@1.23; 31,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.23@1.24; 1,500 bu amber Iowa at $1.25@1.27; the latter price for small parcels; 6,500 bu red State at $1.30; 31,000 bu winter red western at $1.30@1.34; 12,500 bu amber Michigan at $1.35; 7,800 white western at $1.40@1.45; and 2,500 white Michigan and Kentucky at $1.45@1.50; the latter price for small parcels.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 2.

Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Pittsburgh, Beckwith, Buffalo.
Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Prop Edith, Hunt, Goderich, 110 pkgs fish, sunds.
Bark Norman, Braman, Oswego, 1200 brls salt.
Brig Geneva Thompson, Sarnia.
Brig Sebastopol, Smith, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Brig Commerce, Locke, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Brig C B Blair, Burns, Buffalo, 75 tons coal.
Brig Lowell, Ferris, Wallaceburgh, 180 cds wood.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc, 100 cds wood.
Schr J F Warner, Manning Buffalo, 165 tons coal, 10 cds wood.
Schr S J Holley, Myers, Oswego, sundries.
Schr R Dart, Thompson, Oswego, 1,200 brls salt, sundries.
Schr Tuscola, McElligott, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr J Morrisey, Purcell, Betsey River, 6 pkgs fish.
Schr West Chester, Burns, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Chase, Hackett, Holland, 25 cds wood, 1,200 cedar posts.
Schr Honest John, Rolan, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Peoria, Eisey, Sarnia, 30 m lumber.
Schr Sutherland, Petry, St Joseph, 53 cds wood.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 500 brls flour, sundries.
Schr Magic, McNamara, Muskegon, 800 m shingles.
Schr Barney, Eaton, Two Rivers, 87 cds bark.
Schr Gem, Embrecht, Muskegon, 1000 R R ties.
Schr S A Douglas, Vickery, Oswego, 2000 brls salt.
Schr Batavia, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 80 m lumber, 80 m shingles.
Schr Darien, Gibbs, Oswego, 1500 brls salt.
Schr Emeu, Nicholson, Oswego, 1000 bu plaster.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 65 m lath.
Schr Meridian, Woolnough, Buffalo, 500 bu salt.
Schr M M Scott, Huntsberger, Buffalo, 1,200 bu salt.
Schr H Evelina, Scovill, St Joseph, 20 m staves.
Schr Albatross, Meier, Menominee, 145 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Odin, Walton, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Gipsey, Jameson, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Spencer, Blanchard, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Hero, Bouch, South Haven, 30 m lumber, 100 m staves.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Bonesteel, Christy, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Schr A Bradley, Anderson, Cleveland, 255 tons coal.
Schr Carrington, Hamilton, Buffalo, 1,200 bu salt.
Schr Belle Stevens, Brown St Joseph, 1,500 R R ties.
Schr Geo T Foster, Smith, Holland, 30 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Sprott, Grand Haven, 145 m lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Sawyer, Buffalo.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Eliza, Ruger, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Schr Magnet, Yates, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White Lake, 70 m lumber, 15 m shingles, 60 m lath.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 35 m shingles.
Schr Vanguard, Davis, Buffalo.
Schr Uncle Tom, McIntyre, Buffalo, 1000 bbls salt.
Schr Challenge, Hearn, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber.
Sch Fisher, Walker, Kalamazoo, 70 m lumber.
Schr Massillon, Lloyd, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Schr Gerrit Smith, Morgan, Buffalo, 1000 bbls salt.
Schr C L Gross, Groves, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr H N Gates, Welch, Clay Banks, 83 cds wood.
Schr Mary, Reid, South Haven, 50 cords wood.
Schr Geo Davis, Scott, Buffalo.
Schr Altair, Kyle, Buffalo, lumber.
Schr J Harbridge, Johnson, Bay De Noquet, 59 cds wood.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 2900 c posts.

CLEARED..........Nov. 2.

Prop Sun, Jones, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, 3000 bu corn, 1750 bbls flour.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, 10 tons mdze.
Prop Pittsburg, Beckwith, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 1200 bbls flour.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat, 1,800 brls flour.
Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, 22,700 bu corn, 1,700 brls flour, 281 hides.
Bark A P Nichols, Graves, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Bark Sardinia, Chase, Buffalo, 18,500 bu wheat.
Bark Ogontz, Roberts, Menominee.
Brig Empire State, Martin, Buffalo, 18,300 bu corn, 106 bu oats.
Brig Minnesota, Ganson, Traverse Bay, 100 brls salt.
Brig Commerce, Lock, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Brig C B Blair, Burns, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Brig Wm Treat Bain, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr Comet, Stark, Buffalo, 19,500 bu wheat.
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Goodcash, Colborne, 15,500 bu wheat.
Schr Grace Murray, Moore, Buffalo, 19,700 bu corn.
Schr Tuscola, McElligott, Muskegon.
Schr J Morrissy, Purcell, Betsey River.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Muskegon.
Schr Chase, Hackett, Holland.
Schr Honest John, Rollin, Muskegon.
Schr M M Scott, Huntsberger, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Sutherland, Petry, St Joseph.
Schr Crusader, Coats, Kalamazoo.
Schr B Eaton, Hanson, Two Rivers.
Schr Magic, McNamara, Muskegon.
Schr Gem, Embrecht, Muskegon.
Schr Warren, Ritter, Pierceville.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, Pierceville.
Schr Odin, Walton, Muskegon.
Schr Gipsey, Jamison, Muskegon.
Schr Spencer, Blanchard, Muskegon.
Schr S Burton, Cannon, Muskegon.
Schr Hero, Bouch, South Haven.
Schr Bonesteel, Christy, Muskegon.
Schr Belle Stevens, Brown, St Joseph.
Schr Fulton, Tyler, Oswego, 17,100 bu wheat, 161 bags seeds.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Muskegon.
Schr Margaret, Yates, Muskegon.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White River.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon.
Schr Autocrat, Grover, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr S A Douglas, Vickery, Oswego, 16,500 bu wheat.
Schr Triumph, Smith, Manistee, 1,980 bu corn, 1,690 bu barley.
Schr H N Gates, Welch, Little Point Sable.
Schr Mary, Reid, Kalamazoo.
Schr Geo Davis, Diett, Ogdensburgh, 14,500 bu wheat.
Schr Yorktown, Johnson, Oswego, 10,000 bu wheat.
Schr Gerrit Smith, Morgan, Oswego, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr J F Warner, Manning, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr St. James, Shea, Buffalo, 13,300 bu wheat.
Schr Meridian, Woolnough, Buffalo, 11,500 bu wheat.
Schr Grey Eagle, Perrett, Buffalo, 16,600 bu wheat.
Schr Altair, Kyle, Buffalo, 18,400 bu corn.
Schr Exchange, Pevell, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Hannah Evelina, Scovill, St Joseph.
Schr Albatross, Meier, Manitowoc.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Manitowoc.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Muskegon.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 1.

J L Alexander, Lockport, 3,200 bu corn, 41,265 lbs mill stuffs.
Planet, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.
Danube, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn, 6,82 lbs butter.
Jas Patrick, Ottawa, 5,400 bu wheat.
Maria, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn.
Curlew, Ottawa, 3,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu wheat.
Cuba, Ottawa, 5,800 bu wheat, 10 bu potatoes.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats, 500 bu rye.
J B Preston, Lockport, 3,800 bu corn, 300 bu oats, 50,000 lbs drain pipe.
Atlantic, Morris, 1,500 bu corn, 900 bu oats, 150 bu wheat, 900 lbs seeds.
S A Douglas, Seneca, 5,600 bu corn, 32 bu rye.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Maria, Kankakee, 2,300 bu corn, 450 bu wheat.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT, Oct. 31.—Bound Up—Prop Omar Pasha; bark Fontanelle.

Bound Down—Prop Queen of the Lakes, Chicago, Racine; brig Paragon, Mechanic; schr Columbia, Reciprocity, Matt Root, M. S. Scott, Miami, Advance, Mazeppa.

A COLLISION.—A collision took place a few days since in Mackinac Straits, between the schooner Ataunto, a new vessel, bound down with a cargo of grain, and the bark Norman bound up. The Ataunto was struck directly abaft her fore rigging, carrying away her stanchions and rail for nearly the whole distance to the main rigging. Her foresail was considerably damaged and her main-boom broken about midway its length. It will cost not far from $500 to put her in repair. The Norman it is stated had her bowsprit and all her head-gear carried away, which was all the injuries she received.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

FROM PRESQUE ISLE—ARRIVAL OF ONE OF THE WRECKED VESSELS.—The tug Reindeer arrived this afternoon, having in tow the schooner Flying Cloud, one of the vessels recently ashore at Presque Isle, on Lake Huron. The Cloud appears to have sustained no serious damage to hull and can, at no great expense, be put in running order again. Her cargo, what is left of it, is damaged throughout. The rigging, and other loose traps of the W. S. Nelson, which has gone to pieces, was brought down on the Cloud and landed on the dock. We learn the schooner L. H. Moore has been stripped and abandoned also. The other vessels will doubtless be got afloat again. Some of them are now on their way home. The Fleetwing is reported in good condition, both hull and cargo. The Union, in hull and cargo, is reported in a bad state. It is also stated that the schooner Hamilton [illegible] and they were got off but slightly damaged in hull or cargo. The schooner Flying Cloud has gone into dry dock for repairs.—[illegible] The Prop. [illegible] is yet aground at Fighting Island. She has been lightered of her cargo.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 30th—		
Schr Minnehaha,	Oswego,	Toledo.
Schr Kate Robinson,	do	do
Schr Watchful,	Ogdensburg,	do
On the 31st—		
Prop Buckeye,	Ogd'g&O's,	Chicago.
Prop Jefferson,	Ogdensburg,	Cleveland.
Prop Cleveland,	Ogd'g&O's,	Milwaukee.
Bark Col. Fairchild,	Kingston,	Milwaukee.
Bark Alexander,	Kingston,	Detroit.
Schr Merrimac,	Oswego,	Milwaukee.
Schr Pat'k Henry,	do	Chicago.
Schr Mary Frances,	Toronto,	Erie.
Schr Fairfield,	Kingston,	Detroit.
Schr John Rice,	Oswego,	Pt Stanley.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 31st—		
Schr J Wilson,	Goderich,	Kingston.
Schr Maple Leaf,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr Harriet Ross,	Chicago,	do

Miscellaneous

BANK NOTE LIST OF
WRIGHT & BROTHER.
W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio.
GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co. Of Cincinnati, O.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.
No. 26 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:

PAR:
Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa.
Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, Reapers' Bank.

DISCREDITED.

No. 1..........VALUE 95 CENTS.
Alton Bank, Kane County Bank,
Bank of Galena, McLean County Bank,
Bank of Northern Illinois, Union Bank.

No. 2..........VALUE 90 CENTS.
Bank of Illinois, Edgar County Bank,
Bank of Sparta, Bank of Ashland,
Cumberland County Bank, Mahaiwe Bank.

No. 3..........VALUE 85 CENTS.
E. I. Tinkham, & Co's B'k, United States Stock Bank,
International Bank.

No. 4..........VALUE 80 CENTS.
Bank of America, Illinois River Bank,
Bank of Indemnity, Ohio River Bank,
Pittsfield Bank, Pamet Bank.

No. 5..........VALUE 77 CENTS.
American Bank, Merchants Bank, Carmi,
Illinois Central Bank, Highland Bank.
Illinois State Security B'k,

No. 6..........VALUE 72 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank, Eagle Bank,
Fulton Bank, Patriotic Bank.

No. 7..........VALUE 65 CENTS.
Bank of Commerce, Bull's Head Bank,
" Jackson County, Kankakee Bank,
Bond County Bank, Olympic Bank,
Columbian, State Stock Bank,
Central Bank, Peoria, Western Bank of Illinois,
Bank of Elgin, Wheat Growers' Bank,
Lake Michigan Bank, Warren County.

No. 8..........VALUE 60 CENTS.
Bank of Quincy, Toulon Bank,
Bank of Naperville, Franklin Bank,
Bank of Geneseo, Shawanese Bank,
Bank of Federal Union, Reed's Bank,
Bank of Metropolis, Garden State Bank,
" Brooklyn, Farmers' Bank, N. Canton,
" Pike County, Farmers' Bank of Illinois,
Bank of Aledo, National Bank,
Merchants' & Drovers' B'k, Union County Bank.
Kaskaskia Bank,

No. 9..........VALUE 55 CENTS.
Agricultural Bank, Citizens' Bank,
Bank of Albion, Commercial B'k, Palestine,
Hampden Bank, Grand Prairie Bank,
Humboldt Bank, Douglas Bank,
Bank of Republic, Jersey County Bank,
Prairie State Bank, Lafayette,
Bank of Southern Illinois, State Bank of Illinois,
Bank of Benton, Continental Bank,
Southern Bank of Illinois, Railroad Bank,
Canal Bank, Grayville Bank,
Alton Bank, Bank of Carmi,

No. 10..........VALUE 51 CENTS.
Bank of Aurora, Illinois State Bank,
" Chester, Belvidere Bank,
" Commonwealth, Corn Planters' Bank,
" Raleigh, Frontier Bank,
Mississippi River Bank, Morgan County Bank,
Naragansett Bank, Commercial Bank, S. H's,
Rock Island Bank, Lancaster,
American Exchange Bank, New Market Bank,
Corn Exchange Bank, Farmer's & Traders' B'k,
Plowman's Bank.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.

CURRENT..........98 CENTS.

UNCURRENT:

No. 1..........73 CENTS.
Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers, Wisconsin Valley Bank.
No. 2..........68 CENTS.
Laborers' Bank, Monroe County Bank.
No. 3..........63 CENTS.
Bank of Albany, Bank of North America,
Bank of Oconto, Mercantile Bank,
Manitowoc County Bank, Oconto County Bank,
Reedsburg Bank, State Stock Bank.
No. 4..........58 CENTS.
Bank of Fond du Lac, Lake Shore Bank,
Chippewa Bank, Southern Bank,
Portage County Bank, Waupaca County Bank,
St. Croix River Bank, Waushara County Bank,
City Bank of Beaver Dam, Wood County Bank.
No. 5..........53 CENTS.
Arctic Bank, Bank of Appleton,
Osborn Bank, North Western Bank.
No. 6..........48 CENTS.
Bank of Beaver Dam, Clark County Bank,
Bank of Horicon, Hall & Bros. Bank,
Beloit Savings Bank, Mechanics' Bank,
Citizens' Bank, Tradesman's Bank,
Kalamazoo Bank, Winnebago County Bank.

We pay in GOLD within 2 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.
WRIGHT & BROTHER.

☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their packages "Season Contract of Wright & Brother." P. S.—On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere. oc17-g889-1m

General Notices.

TO INVENTORS.
COBURN & MARRS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS
Chicago, Illinois.
Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, 96 Clark street. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.
All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis. no1-h73-1m

FIFTY GOOD MEN WANTED FOR A CAVALRY COMPANY,
In Colonel Cushman's Brigade, at Camp Cushman, Ottawa, Ill.
This Company will be commanded by Capt. FORD, formerly of the United States Regular Army. Capt. Ford is a good officer. Was in the service before and during the Mexican War, and was a member of General Taylor's Staff. This is a rare chance. None but good steady men need apply.
Ottawa, Nov. 1st, 1861. no1-h75-2t

CASH FOR A FLOURING MILL.—I have sold my mill in the East for cash, and wish to purchase one in the West, cheap for cash, in a good locality for doing custom work, near a railroad, and driven by a never failing stream of water. Any person having such a mill for sale, will please address me, giving full description and the lowest price, care W. WATSON, Tonica, La Salle county, Illinois, at which place I shall be within a few days. oc31-x-w THOS. P. JONES.

THE SECOND ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, at two o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1861.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Sec'y.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1861. oc22-g585-14t

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES. Assistant Quarter Master's Office, Chicago, Oct. 28th, 1861.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 4th day of November next at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing Hay, Oats and Straw, for use of the public horses at Camp Douglas; to be delivered at said Camp at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.
Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing the troops stationed at Camp Douglas with Wood and Straw, (the Wood to be of good sound merchantable quality, four feet long, and free from limbs and small sticks), to be delivered at said Camp at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.
Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient sureties, and to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Army Supplies."
The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the bids.
J. A. POTTER, A. Q. M. U. S. Army.
oc29-g9-8t

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the Second Semi-Annual payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable on the first of November next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 13 Court House. The payment herein declared to be due on the first of November next is for the use of water for the half year commencing with that day and ending May 1, 1862.
Owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes are laid, but which are not supplied with water, are also notified, that the Second Semi Annual payment for the assessment for the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable at the same time and place. By order of the Board.
B. CARPENTER, President.
Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 15, 1861. oc18-g31-4w

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUBSISTENCE.
Assistant Quarter Master's Office, U. S. Army, Chicago, October 28th, 1861.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 4th of November next, at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing subsistence to the troops at Camp Douglas.
COMPOSITION OF THE RATION.
Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or in lieu thereof, one and one-half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pound of tallow candles; four pounds soap, and two quarts of salt.
Fresh beef will be issued as often as four days in the seven, at the option of the commanding officer.
The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the bids.
Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient sureties, and to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Subsistence."
J. A. POTTER, A. Q. M. U. S. Army.
oc29-g90-9t

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, last Spring. He is 35 years old, short and stout built, has sandy hair and complexion, is partially bald, whiskers and beard full, has rather a down look, and seldom speaks to strangers without asking for tobacco. Had on, when he left, dark pants, drab frock coat, and felt hat. Was last seen in Adams county going north. Information thankfully received.
oc11-1md&w ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

UNION PARK PROPERTY.—For sale on very low terms, three lots facing east, opposite the centre of Union Park, each about 30 feet in width by 125 in depth to an alley. Perhaps the choicest residence lots in the city. Inquire of WHEELER & TYRELL, Metropolitan Hall. oc19-g[illegible]-w

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS.—25x100 ft, with two-story house on Indiana, near La Salle street; 25x125 ft, with a very good house, on Depuyster street, near Desplaines; 25x125 ft on Aberdeen, near Adams street, (three lots of that size); 25x125 ft, with three-story house on Jefferson near Jackson street; 25x125 ft with large two-story house, on Indiana, near Franklin street; 25x100 ft, on Chicago avenue, near Wolcott, with a fine three-story house. ERNST PRUSSING, No. 6 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington. oc17g[illegible]-1m

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds, Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEO. T. ABBEY, 125 Lake street. ap9-ly

TUG E. C. BLISH.—Any person having claims against Tug E. C. Blish are requested to forward the same, duly certified, to the undersigned for payment. Address W. E. BARSE & SON, Detroit, Mich. P. O. Drawer 212. oc[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS E. WOOD & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported before the extra duties. Also, a new stock of Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Coal and Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 172 South Water street, Chicago. [illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. [illegible] La Salle street. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles, [illegible] and Carriages, and [illegible] at all times. [illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Second and last week of the engagement of the celebrated versatile actor

MR. CHANFRAU,

Who will appear this evening as JUPITER, in the last New York success. The great Military Drama, written by Chas. Gayler, and witnessed in New York by over 50,000 PERSONS, entitled

BULL RUN!

Or, The Sacking of Fairfax Court House.

The Brilliant Tableaux of
THE DEATH OF ELLSWORTH.
The Long Bridge at Washington.
THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN!!
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY BY J. W. WHYTAL.
Grand Dance........by........Miss Jennie Hight.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles..........................Mr. Chanfrau.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1659. au[illegible]-6m

Wanted.

WANTED—A young Frenchman wishing to learn English, would like to obtain a situation in a private family as French Teacher and to do light work. Good references given. Terms very moderate. Address "M. C.," Tribune Office. no2-h8[illegible]

WANTED—A German or Norwegian Girl, fully competent to do the house work for a small family. Inquire at No. 23 West Throop street, near Madison street. no2 h[illegible]

WANTED—A good Comic Singer, who is a good Violinist, can procure a situation to travel, by addressing Drawer No. 6129, Chicago Post Office, immediately. no2 h[illegible]

WANTED.—An experienced and energetic man to take the position of 2nd Lieutenant in a Cavalry Company now in camp. Any one possessing the above qualifications, and who can bring thirty men with him, can have the above position. Address P. O. Box 272, Chicago, Ill. no1-h59-8t

WANTED—Two good Trumpeters and one Saddler for a Cavalry Company, now in camp at Camp Douglas. Address P. O. Box 272, or apply at No. 1 Metropolitan Block, up stairs. no1-h[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell Bradstreet's Rubber Moulding for the sides of doors and windows. Also, Bradstreet's Japan [illegible] Weather Strips. Any smart man can make $20 per week. Address, J. R. BRADSTREET, Bonney's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. oc3x1w

WANTED.—Twelve Buglars wanted immediately for the First Regiment "Yates Sharp Shooters." Applications will be received at the Recruiting Office here, or by letter, until Nov. 5th. FRED. W. MATTESON, Major 1st Reg't Yates Sharp Shooters. oc29-37-1w

☞ Wanted,—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4253. oc[illegible]-1m

LUMBER WANTED—In exchange for a good pair of horses and harness. Address Box 6142, Chicago P. O. oc[illegible]-5t

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. 208 Randolph street, Chicago. oc4-g780-1m

To Rent.

FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The residence of the undersigned, 44 North Halsted street, for rent, and furniture for sale. For particulars, apply at the office of GROVES & MORRIS, Canal street, between Randolph and Washington streets. JAMES H. MORRIS. oc3x1w

TO RENT—A well finished two-story House on Price Place, near Halsted street, containing nine rooms, water in the house, &c. &c. Inquire of W. MEGLADE, 174 South Desplaines, or 562 South Clark street. oc3x1w

TO RENT—The Residence of the undersigned, 223 Indiana street, corner Dearborn street. The house is pleasantly located, and contains five rooms on first story and six on the second; is supplied with gas furnace—hot and cold water, bath room, &c., and in good repair throughout. E. C. LARNED, McCormick's building, cor. Randolph & Dearborn. oc1-g[illegible]-1w

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good hotel man. For further information inquire of E. MOORE, Eagle Hotel, opposite Chicago and Northwestern Railway Passenger Depot. oc1x1m

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, 80 by 120 feet, four floors, just below Rush street Bridge. Also, frame Warehouse adjoining, 30 by 80 feet; both lots having river front. Also, two first-class Brick, and one Frame Dwelling, near corner of Pine and Michigan streets. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, or of the subscriber, No. 15 Court House. [oc7-g[illegible]-1m] B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, eligibly located in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Building Lots to lease eligibly located in the West Division. Also, Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Room No. 6. ap[illegible]-ly

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent or sale. Lots on West Side for lease or sale. Store on Dearborn street for rent, with Bank Vaults. Apply to F. R. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street. oc[illegible]-1m

TO RENT—A large three-story and basement House, No. 210 Wabash avenue, in complete order, with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Good Yard and Barn on the premises. It is a desirable house and location, and will be rented from now till the first of May for some less than the stated rent, and without doubt can be rented for any length of time to a good tenant. Inquire of D. GOODRICH for particulars, corner of Clark and Monroe streets (up stairs.) Possession given immediately. oc[illegible]

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 112 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. [illegible]

Candidates.

TO THE VOTERS OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.—At the request of many friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,

At the ensuing NOVEMBER ELECTION. My friends are requested to vote for me for the above named office, and not for County Clerk as before announced. oc31-h[illegible] THOMAS B. CARTER.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO SAY that WALTER KIMBALL, Esq., the present efficient Clerk of the Superior Court, is not a candidate for that office, and that he retires in my favor. no1-h[illegible] THOMAS B. CARTER.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—M. A. ROBKE offers himself as a Candidate for the Office of County Judge, at the election to be held on Tuesday next, the 5th of November, and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow citizens. no1-h[illegible]

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last twenty-six years, is a candidate for County Judge at the ensuing November Election. His platform is Down with Party—Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—Support the Constitution, and Maintain the Union. oc[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 104 Monroe street, opposite the Custom House. References exchanged. no1-h[illegible]-1w

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. no1-h[illegible]-1w

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained at 366 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. no1-h[illegible]-1w

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room with bedroom attached, suitable for a family, also room for single gentlemen, at 163 South Clark street. oc[illegible]

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at 123 North Wells street. oc[illegible]

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 40 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. oc[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—One hundred thousand feet Assorted Lumber for sale at a liberal discount to cash purchasers. Inquire of J. R. THOMPSON & CO., 253 South Water street. no1-h[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A farm ten miles from the city of Chicago, containing 136 acres, 100 prairie, balance timber. A comfortable house, and a large orchard of apple and other fruit trees, one of the first settled farms in the vicinity of Chicago. For particulars, inquire of J. McKINDLY & CO., 79 South Water street. oc[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street. oc[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. [illegible], Lake Forest. [illegible]

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY.—For sale a new Stationary Steam Engine, cylinder 12x24, with Tubular Boiler and Fixtures complete. Also, all the Iron Work complete for a Flour Mill of three run Burr Stones. Apply to THOMAS BURGESS, Master Mechanic G. & C. U. R. R., at the Shops of the Company, West Side. oc[illegible]

SOMETHING NEW.—THE FOUNTAIN HAIR BRUSH. This Brush possesses the following among other merits over the ordinary Brush, that it dresses the hair without soiling the fingers, regulates the quantity of fluid used, and is a great saving in the use of Hair Preparations. Call and see it at GALE BROTHERS, Importers and dealers in Fancy and Toilet Goods, 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER And Sail Maker, Have constantly [illegible] at the lowest prices [illegible] Rope, Tar, [illegible] SAILS, [illegible] 242 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. 242 [illegible] GEO. F. FOSTER.

Railroads.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. [illegible], trains will leave Chicago as follows: New York Day Express: 6:00 A. M. [illegible] Night Express: 6:30 P. M. [illegible] Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11:00 P. M. [illegible] JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Day Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot Chicago, at 8.00 A. M. daily (except Sundays) and arrives at 9.40 P. M. The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4.15 P. M. daily. [illegible] JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Madison, Dunleith, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: [illegible] GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt. F. De WITT ROBINSON, Gen Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. [illegible], trains will leave the great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 7:00 A. M.—Lightning Express [illegible] 7:20 P. M.—New York Night Express [illegible] Cincinnati Trains via M. C. R. R. [illegible] THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all the principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, [illegible] House,) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Agt.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at 8:00 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays) 6:10 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays) FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage to the route checked through to all Eastern Cities. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, [illegible] Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible] Joliet Accommodation [illegible] W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4th, [illegible] Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, [illegible] 8:10 A. M. and 12:35 P. M., [illegible] 12:00 M. and 4:40 A. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:52 P. M. and arrives at Chicago at 8:55 A. M. [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, Nov. 4th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows: 8:45 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points; 8:45 A. M. and 11:35 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Rockford, and intermediate points; [illegible] Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 8:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points will take the 4:00 P. M. train. Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 11:30 A. M., (Sundays excepted) arrives at 3:15 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves at 11:45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 6:20 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Mendota Accommodation leaves at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 10:00 A. M. (Saturdays excepted). S. C. HAMMOND, Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects, With 285 Miles of Double Track. THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West). FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA, All connecting direct to New York. Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line, Night Express. One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, (300 miles), without change of cars, VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON. With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines. Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted. NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. Also Fall River or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown. BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Boat Lines. Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Buy Tickets via Pittsburg. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES. FREIGHTS. By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. [illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati [illegible] TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 8:00 A. M.—Day Express, [illegible] 6:10 P. M.—Night Express, [illegible] THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. [illegible] CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, [illegible] trains leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: THROUGH EXPRESS, arriving at Cairo, [illegible] 9.30 A. M. [illegible] ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (every day) at 4.00 P. M. for Cairo and Way Stations, [illegible] HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN TRAINS [illegible] ☞ For Tickets and information inquire at the Office, in the Great Central Depot. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in GILT MOULDING, LOOKING GLASSES, [illegible] Picture Frame Warehouse, 139 [illegible] street. [illegible]

J. YOUNG [illegible]